The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO

Religion, Education and General News.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

REV. J. H. WARREN, EDITOR.

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A VOICE FROM HEAVEN.

"I shine in the light of God,
His likeness stamps my brow,
Through the shadow of death my feet hath trod,
And I reign in glory now:
No breaking heart is here,
No keen and thrilling pain
No wasted cheek when the frequent tear
Hath rolled and left its stain.

"I have found the joy of Heaven,
I am one of an angel band,
To my head a crown is given,
A harp is in my hand;
I have learned the song they sing,
Whom Jesus hath made free,
And the glorious walls of Heaven still ring,
With my new-born melody.

"No sins, no grief, no pains,
Safe in my happy home,
My fears all fled, my doubts all slain,
My hour of triumph come;
Oh! friends of my mortal years,
The trusted and the true,
You are walking, still, in the valley of tears,
But I wait to welcome you.

"Do I forget? Oh! no,
For memory's golden chain
Shall bind my heart to the hearts below,
Till they meet and touch again;
Each link is strong and bright,
And love's electric flame
Flows freely down the river of light,
To the world from whence I came.

"Do you mourn when another star
Shines out from the glittering sky?
Do you weep when the noise of war
And the rage of conflict die?
Then why should your tears roll down,
And your hearts be sorely riven,
For another gem in the Saviour's crown,
And another soul in Heaven?"

Dr. Peck's Second Sermon on the Bible in Common Schools.

THE DEMAND FOR THE BIBLE IS SPCIAL IN COMMON SCHOOLS.

A single view of this position will occupy the evening.

The Bible as a Text-Book is indispensable.

There is an astonishing adaptation in the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures to the uses of a text book in teaching the art of reading. Whoever commences with a child at the beginning of Genesis, teaching from the alphabet on, will be surprised to find what convenient varieties of easy and harder words occur on every page. Judicious selections from the Old and New Testaments would, we believe, very greatly excel in adaptation, the elementary school books.

We speak now of education in this Republic, and certainly the type of the English language, in our version, is most fortunate for adjusting the tastes and habits of learners. True, it has not the polish and splendor of the days of Addison, nor the flexibility of modern rhetoric. Nor are these the characteristics of style which we make paramount in the preferences of the scholars of the future. The good strong old Saxon of the Bible is a vastly better model. Here words are grand living facts, heavy with ideas, weighed down with divine thoughts and momentous realities. Everything is reality—transparent, urgent, tremendous reality. The language of fiction, the glitter of mere rhetorical ornament, the style of ambition, of dissipation, of splendid nonsense, would be offensive in the Bible, as it must be to true literary taste, and we know of no surer method of inspiring the minds of children with an utter abhorrance of the vapid dreamings of empty headed literary coxcombs, and a devoted, masterly expression, than to make the language of the Bible their standard of rhetorical power. True, there are a few obsolete words and phrases which are easily known, but we affirm, that as a whole, in perspicuity and definiteness of expression, in scope and power, in dignity and pathos, the English Bible is unrivalled as a text-book of the language, and that no system of education can ignore or supercede it without irreparable loss to the literary power of the learner.

But again, the teacher will be greatly aided by the interest of narrative in the Bible, by the spirit of its sketches, by the novelty of its revelations, by the exhaustless variety of its incidents, and the power of the picturesque, uniting the whole in complete harmony of effect all of which must inevitably rouse and lead on the curiosity of the child, and stir to their depths the powers of the young mind. From the very opening of a Bible scene, the attention is fixed; the little reader is anxious to read on, impatient to read faster, determined to see the whole of the living realities which are starting up with such amazing distinctness before his eye. Only manage this impassioned curiosity with decent propriety and skill, and you will make learning to read, no task. It will be rather a quenchless passion. On and on the instinctive desires of the soul will push the child, until a fluent earnest, sensible style of reading will be almost insensibly acquired. The grand difficulty, generally, is that the task assigned to the child is in learning to read; whereas, in the method we suggest, the prevailing purpose is to gratify a noble and controlling instinct. In this process, learning to read becomes the agreeable incident of a higher pleasure. We are willing to be responsible for the position that all methods of teaching deserve commendation just as they avail themselves of this law of success, and that no text-book is comparable with the Bible as an adjustment to it. As the higher reasons for its use, would, in any event, be controlling, it is most fortunate, we ought rather to say providential, that this special adaptation to the necessities of the learner and the convenience of the teacher is founded in the sacred book.

Again, as a text-book, the Bible presents much to the pupils in tender years in relation to children. Their filial duties are most carefully taught. Disobedience to parents—one of the growing and alarming vices of our times, is marked with its deep guilt and its merited punishment. With tenderest solicitude, children are taught to depend upon their parents for proper guidance, to receive their pious instructions in the spirit of humble gratitude. Indeed, all the virtues of the domestic circle, and the noblest qualities of a true and devoted child, are so variously delineated, as to stamp them indelibly upon the minds of the young. No one who has not examined the Bible in reference to this topic, would form any just idea of the extent and minuteness of these teachings. Collected together, and properly classified, they cover twenty-two royal octavo pages! And a large portion of these Scriptures are of highest utility to the child. Some of them entirely indispensable to his thorough and healthful education.

Then, much that is of curious and profitable interest in the Arts and Sciences—enough to make thirty-one pages—will be found in the Bible, all directly or indirectly contributing to the information which makes up a part of every child's education.

The stupendous miracles wrought by Divine power, for the highest moral purposes, amounting to twenty-nine pages more, are here, to rouse and lead out the minds of the young. And who ever knew the interest of a child to flag in reading of the wonders of Egypt, or of the journeyings of Israel, or the mission of Christ. They are easy and attractive in style, but grand in their revelations of power, and wisdom, and love; filling the mind with awe and reverence, and extending vastly the power of thought, the depth of feeling, and the comprehension of human and divine realities.

Look now at the history and genealogy of the race, as sketched in the Holy Bible. These are indispensable lessons of the schools. What historical authority is comparable with this? Profane history, beginning with the obscure legends of poetry—the exploits of real or imaginary heroes, sung at festive games, and the mythical hints or fancies of Diodorus, leaves the vast generations of the ancient world unknown, and the genesis of men, and ideas, and civilization unrevealed. But, in the Holy Bible these grand *desiderata* are amply supplied. What the earliest curiosity of the developing intellect most demands to know, what the true cultivation of mind and heart imperatively require, can be found here, and as an original source, no where else but here—here in the lucid revelations and absolute certainty of God's own knowledge—here, in the transparent significant glowing language of inspiration—here, in a style so masterly, that the most incompetent, or even vicious teaching cannot efface its impress upon the soul of the child when once he has had a fair opportunity to read it for himself.

Let the department of natural history receive the contributions of the Bible, stretching out into thirty-five pages of classified scientific facts and discussions, let the intricate subject of modern politics receive light from the windings and solutions of biblical politics, showing the battles and developements of the social element, and the strong workings of government under the Theocracy of the early ages; let the metaphysics of the Bible come into the relief of the bewildering metaphysics of modern materialism and rationalistic atheism, and you shall see how broad is the field of educational inquiry which revelation alone has adequately explored—how wide the range of human thought which God has deemed too important, too fundamental to the right culture of the race to leave to the wisdom or folly of man.

We might dwell at length upon the indispensable contributions here to ancient geography, upon the grandeur and attractive power of the poetry of the Bible, and then pass on into the higher and more difficult biblical sciences, the rich mines of ancient lore and practical wisdom revealed in biblical criticism and exegesis, but as these belong to the higher departments of education, we must arrest the progress of thought and close for the present our discussion of themes, which, in absorbing interest, would hold us not for hours, but for ages.

It is enough for the present that we have found in the Bible a text-book of surprising adaptation for teaching the art of reading, of superhuman power to rouse and stimulate, and direct and gratify the inquiries of a laudable curiosity, to give healthful vigor, and keen penetration, and extended range to the growing intellect—a vast magazine of necessary substantial information, infinitely transcending in interest, accuracy, and extent, any and all which the wisdom of men has been able to suggest outside of the scriptures, and that all this is clothed with an authority which can be found no where else. The minds thoroughly familiar with these great facts and laws of nature and of God, will be elevated to a position of advantage and endowed with the prerogatives of power denied to the victims of idolatry, of pantheism or atheism, whether in barbarous or Catholic, or Protestant lands. We bring to you here for the light of the benighted, not a single star, but an assemblage of stars, not a solitary sun, but the gathered suns of the moral universe. Let no man attempt to obstruct the light, or doom the heirs of American liberty to the blindness of practical heathenism.

To Which Class do You Belong?

There are four general classes of christians which compose almost every church. It is not for us to say how many there are in each, or who belong to these different classes. This we leave to each one to settle for himself.

In the first class, we find those who think, but never act. They have great plans and schemes for doing many things. They go to church meetings with their minds, and often their pockets, full of resolutions, and advocate their passage with earnestness and zeal; and when they are spread upon the record they are done. These are what we would term resolution christians. There were few of this class in the days of the apostles, and hence we have no book of resolutions in their writings.

In the second class, we have those who act, but never think. They are moved by impulse, disregarding all well arranged plans, and are governed by mere momentary feelings. It is but of little moment to them whether they accomplish anything or not, so that they are moving, doing something. They never form a plan for doing good, and are entirely dependent on surrounding circumstances for all that they do, and often they do more harm than good. These are impulsive christians.

In the third class, we meet with those who neither think nor act. They have no plan for doing anything and they are never moved by impulse. Their names are on the church book, and that in all the evidence we have of their piety or of their interest in the cause of Christ. They belong to what we may call the dead-head list, which compose a large portion of every church.

In the fourth, last, and least class, are those who both think and act. Those whose minds and hearts are deeply interested for the cause of Christ. They have well-devised plans and fixed purposes which they delight in carrying out. They have fervency of spirit in serving God—consecration of heart and live to his service. They not only live for Christ themselves, but in their plans and efforts for good they enlist others. The inquiry of their heart is, what shall we do? and how shall we accomplish the greatest amount of good? Their religion does not consist in counting of beads, going to mass, observing holy days, fasts, or saying prayers, nor in good intentions, resolutions or impulsive actions, but in doing the will of God. The Bible is their rule of *practice*, as well as of *faith*. These are "the salt of the earth, the light of the world;" esteemed and beloved while living, and regretted when dead. They leave their impress upon the age in which they live. Christian reader, to which class do you belong? This is an important question, which God, your own present peace and eternal interest press upon your heart. You must answer it in time or in eternity.

Washington's Religion.

The Rev. Theo. Parker, in his late address on Washington, says, "In the latter years of his life, I suppose his theological opinions were those of John Adams, Dr. Franklin and Thos. Jefferson, only he was not a speculative man, and did not care to publish them to the world."—*Evening Post, Dec. 31st.*

In the month of Nov., 1829, I was in Fredericksburg, Va., and in the family of Rev. Mr. Wilson, pastor of the Presbyterian church in that place. He occupied the house in which the mother of Washington lived and died.—Mr. Wilson informed me, that a nephew of Washington, Capt. Lewis, who had been his clerk, and had the charge of his books and papers, and was daily in his library until his decease, related to him the following occurrence. It was the custom of Washington to retire to his library every evening precisely at 9 o'clock, and although he had visitors, he invariably left at that hour, and did not return. He remained alone in his library until 10 o'clock, and passed into his bed-chamber by an inner door. Capt. Lewis had long wondered how he spent that hour, knowing that he wrote nothing, and that the books and papers were as he himself left them the preceding day. During a violent storm of wind and rain, and when there were no visitors, he crept in his stocking feet to the door, and through the key-hole he beheld him *on his knees*, with a large book open before him, which he had no doubt was a Bible, a large one being constantly in the room. NATH. HEWIT.

Bridgeport, Jan. 10, 1859.

The writer of the above is the venerable Dr. Hewit, of Bridgeport, Conn. Whatever opinions men may have of peering into the privacy of retirement, the evidence is very direct and conclusive that Washington was a man of prayer.

The Actress Converted.

A dressmaker had exhausted her work, and begun to be sorely pressed for fear she should be in want. All this is of very recent date. She looked about in vain for employment and bread. So she went to her Heavenly Father and told him all her case, and begged that he would send her employment, in humble, fervent prayer.

Soon after she had offered up her humble supplications to God, an actress came in with a very large amount of work to be done, for which she was willing to pay a very liberal price. It was altering, fitting and making dresses for the stage. She wanted the work done immediately, and a full compensation would be paid at once. She urged dispatch.

The poor, pious sewing girl was in great perplexity. She knew not what to do. She needed employment, for she had prayed for it. But was it right for her to earn money by working upon dresses to be worn in the demoralizing business of the stage? That was the question. She frankly told this young actress her difficulties and perplexities, and proposed to her to remain in her room while she kneeled down and asked the direction of God in prayer. She kneeled accordingly, and poured out her heart to her Heavenly Father, and besought Him to reveal to her what she ought to do. She had not proceeded long in her prayer, before the actress came and kneeled down beside her, and throwing her arms around her neck, exclaimed, "You need not pray any more about the dresses—I don't care anything about the dresses—but O! pray for me, for I am a poor, miserable, wicked girl."

The dressmaker *did* pray for her—the actress—with strong crying and tears. She poured out her heart in prayer to God, that He would have mercy upon the actress, and bring her at once, then and there, to embrace Jesus Christ as the Way, the Light and the Life. And she did embrace Him truly and heartily. She resolved to renounce her profession at once, and there, on the spot, to begin a new life. She was under contract to play an engagement in Philadelphia. She sat down at once and wrote to the manager as follows:—"I can no longer *play* for you, but I will *pray* for you."—*N. Y. Examiner.*

DR JOHNSON AND WINE.—Dr. Samuel Johnson was once asked to drink wine with one of his friends. The doctor proposed tea. "But drink a *little* wine," said the host. "I cannot" was the reply: "I know abstinence, I know excess, but I know no medium. Long since I resolved, as I could not drink a *little* wine, I would not drink at all." A man who could thus support his resolution by action, was a man of endurance, and that element is as well displayed in this incident as in the combination of his greatest work.

Minute Division of the Animal and Vegetable Kingdom.

The blood of animals is not a uniform red liquid, as it appears to the naked eye, but consists of a transparent colorless fluid, in which float an innumerable multitude of red corpuscles, which in animals that suckle their young, are flat circular discs, doubly concave, like the spectacle glasses of near-sighted persons. In man, the diameter of these corpuscles is the 3,500th of an inch, and in the musk-deer, only the 12,000th of an inch, and therefore a drop of human blood, such as would remain suspended from the point of a cambric needle, will contain about 3,000,000 of corpuscles, and about 120,000,000 might float in a similar drop drawn from the musk-deer.

But these instances of the divisibility of matter are far surpassed by the minuteness of animalcules, for whose natural history we are indebted chiefly to the researches of the renowned Prussian naturalist, Ehrenberg. He has shown that there are many species of these creature, so small that millions together would not equal the bulk of a grain of sand, and thousands might swim at once through the eye of a needle. These infinitesimal animals are as well adapted to life as the largest beasts, and their motions betray all the phenomena of life, sense and instinct. Their actions are not fluid and fortuitous, but are evidently governed by choice, and directed to gratify their appetites and avoid the dangers of their mimic world. The waters of the globe (and sometimes of the atmosphere) everywhere are populous with them, to an extent beyond the power of figures to express, or the imagination to conceive their numbers. Their silicious skeletons are found in a fossil state, forming the entire mass of rocky strata, many feet in thickness and hundreds of square miles in extent. The smooth slate near Bilin, in Bohemia, contains in every cubic inch about 41,000 millions of these animals. Since a cubic inch of this slate weighs 220 grains, there must be in a single grain 187 millions of skeletons, and one of them would therefore weigh about the one 187 millionth of a grain. The city of Richmond, Va., has been shown by Professor Bailey to rest on a similar deposit of silicious animalcules, of exquisite form. Like larger animals, these animalcules are furnished with organs of digestion and reproduction, and a complex circulating system, whose blood corpuscles are proportioned to the vessels through which they flow. It is impossible to form a conception of the minute dimensions of these organic structures, and yet each separate organ of every animalcule is a compound of several organic substances, each in its turn comprising numberless atoms of carbon, oxygen and hydrogen. It is plain from these examples, that the actual magnitude of the ultimate molecuis of any body, is something completely beyond the reach equally of our senses to perceive, or our intellects to comprehend.—*Prof. Silliman, Jr.*

Kindness Not Lost.

A winter evening was closing in. It was cold and blustering out of doors. The wind came sweeping down between the hills and its rough blast seemed to penetrate to the very bones of those who were hurrying to their homes.

A tired looking man was passing along the village street. He seemed to be poor, for he was not very warmly clad, and he carried a small bundle on his shoulder.

Now and then he opened a gate by the side walk, went up to the house, and seemed to be asking some favor. No one appeared disposed to grant his request, and he turned from each door with a sad, dispirited look.

He continued to walk on with a disheartened step. At length he paused before a large white house which seemed to be the abode of comfort and plenty.

"Oh! if they would only give me a night's lodging here," said the poor man to himself. I am almost afraid to try, so many have refused me."

He opened the gate slowly, passed around to the back of the house, and again made his petition.

The judge, who had opened the door, was a kind hearted man. He seemad to know the petitioner.

"Why, Joe is it you? What brings you out such a night as this?" And you want to stay all night, eh? Hum, let me see."

The judge appeared to be pondering something in his mind.

Now, to tell the truth, Joe was very well known in the neighborhood. He was in the habit of working one or more days at a time, at very many of the farmer's houses. Somehow,—and this was the trouble—Joe had not a very good character for honesty. After he had been working at a place, something would have disappeared unaccountably. This made people afraid to have him in the house.

The judge doubtless thought of all this. But it was a bitter cold night, and he knew that Joe's home was several miles away. If the poor man did not quite freeze in getting there, he must certainly suffer a good deal. So the judge determined to keep him, and trust to Joe,s gratitude.

"Well Joe," said the judge, "I don't think you can get home to-night. It is nearly cold enough to freeze you, and I guess you can turn in here and sleep."

"My dear," he called out to his busy looking wife, "here's Joe wants a night's lodging. I think we can give it to him, can't we? Suppose you give him something to eat, he looks hungry. And we'll let him have a bed made up by the kitchen fire."

The kind words went to Joe's heart, and his face wore a grateful smile. The heat of the warm fire penetrated his cold limbs. The comfortable supper refreshed and strengthened him.

Joe's sleep that night was very sweet. The judge's household goods were very safe. The padlock of kindness and the key of gratitude had locked them up tight.

In the early morning Joe was up and away. If the good wife gave one or two searching looks to see if all was right, she was soon satisfied.

The judge forgot the simple act of benevolence that he had performed, and time slipped away.

At the judge's house there was a well of exceedingly cool and delicious water. There was no running water near, and upon this well the family depended entirely for cooking and culinary purposes. In old times they seldom had a cover over the well. Owing to this, it was no unfrequent occurrence that some animal should fall in, which they were obliged to remove as soon as discovered.

A cat had fallen into the judge's well, and it was necessary the animal should be drawn out at once. But the well was very deep and very cold, and no one seemed disposed to undertake the task.

The judge offered a generous sum to any one who would go down. No one would try.

The judge began to be somewhat perplexed. At this time he spied a black man coming up the street. A little nearer, and he saw it was Joe. He called to him.

"Here, Joe, I've got a cat in my well, and I can't get any body to go after it. If you'll go down, I'll pay you fairly."

Joe never said a word. He walked into the yard and went straight to the well. He pulled off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. He jumped into the bucket and down he went into the well. In a few minutes he was up again, and the dead animal with him.

"Thank you Joe, you have done me a great favor," and he extended the offered sum of money.

The man refused to take it. He looked straight into the judges face.

"Judge, do you remember my stopping here one cold night, two or three years ago, and that you gave me my supper and a bed by the fire?"

"I had forgotten all about it, Joe, but it seems to me I do now remember it now."

"Well, sir, I would not have gone down into that well for any other man in town. And I don't want the money. But you were kind to me, and I hain't never forgotten it. I wanted to show you my gratitude, judge, and I've done it.

The judge was afterwards heard to say that kindness was never lost, and that some time or other it would bring its reward.

Across the Atlantic in Sixty Hours.

Prof. Steiner, the young American Aeronaut that made aerial flight from Cincinnati last fall, alighting in a corn field, has been engaged sometime in trying to solve the problem of aerial navigation, and, it is thought, has been successful. The Xenia *News* announces that he is about to make a practical application of the result of his experimenting. The editor of that paper has been shown the plan and specifications of a monster airship, designed to cross the Atlantic in sixty hours, for the construction of which Prof. Steiner desires to procure the aid of Congress. The general idea of the plan for its construction is thus given:

The bottom is to be of thin sheet copper, weighing not more than half a pound to the square foot. It is to be cigar shaped, very much like the Winans' steamer, 300 feet long and 80 feet in diameter at the center, tapering towards each extremity. Beneath this baloon is to be suspended by wire cables, a platform of the same conical shape of the baloon itself. On the central part of this platform is to be placed the machinery of the air-ship and the cabin for passengers. The surface measure of the balloon will be 151,425 square feet, and its total weght will be 37 1-2 tons. It will contain 2,894,460 cubic feet of gas, which will support in the air a weight of 86 1-2 tons. The platform, cabin machinery, etc. are estimated at 18 tons, leaving still power enough to elevate 21 tons of passengers, freight and ballast. It is proposed to propel this vessel by means of paddles or fans to work in the air as the paddles of a steamboat work on the water. There is to be one wheel on each side of the vessel, and at the stern is to be a screw propeller, all of these to be worked by steam engines placed at the centre of the platform. The side wheels have the paddles so arranged as to fold up like a lady's fan as they enter the wheel house above, and to unfold again as they strike the air in the desired direction There are to be three small oscilating engines of five horse power, one for each wheel. To confine the balloon a given height above the water, it must be evenly ballasted, and attached to a copper float in the water, connected to the platform underneath the air-ship by a coil of wire rope. An ingenious contrivance, which cannot be satisfactorily explained on paper, is attached to the platform, whereby the balloon is as certainly steered as a vessel in the water.

Professor S. thinks he has effectually overcome the two great difficulties encountered by all experimenters in aerial navigation, that is, the expansion and contraction of gas, and the difficulty in exhausting the common air from a balloon with rigid sides, without having it crushed. The means used to obviate these difficulties we have not the space to explain; but suffice it say, the process seems wholy practicable and effective. It is calculated that with head winds a speed of forty miles an hour can be obtained with this air-ship, and with favorable gales the speed would be increased to one hundred. Prof. S. estimates the cost of building such a balloon at forty thousand dollars.

Dr. R. F. Hatch, the husband of Cora L. V. Hatch, the celebrated spirit medium, announces that nine years of intimate acquaintance with spiritualism has fully convinced him of its demoralizing and ruinous tendency, and he now intends to expose its sophistries and the gross evils which flow from it.

Dr. Cheever's Surprise Party.

A very interesting and gratifying scene occurred on Monday evening last at the monthly congregational gathering of the Puritan. Notwithstanding the coldness of the night, a large company composed of members of the congregation and invited guests assembled at the house of Dexter Fairbanks, Esq., in West Fourteenth street, to meet Dr. Cheever, and to surprise him with a substantial New Year's testimonial of their regard. At a signal from the host, Mr. T. S. Berry was called to the chair, and Benj. K. Phelps, Esq., in behalf of the company, addressed Dr. Cheever in a very neat and pertinent speech, alluding to his fidelity alike to the sins of his people and the sins of the nation, and requested him to accept as a token of the esteem of numerous friends a purse of one thousand dollars.

Dr. Cheever responded to Mr. Phelps' address with a brief emphatic expression of heartfelt thanks for this most valued manifestation of continued confidence and love on the part of his people. He was sure that their noble gift would be accompanied by their prayers to God for his grace and blessing in the use of it. He could not attempt to give utterance to his feelings otherwise than in the beautiful language of the Apostle on the occasion of a similar bounty;

"For he which soweth bountifully shall reap also bountifully. And God is able to make all grace abound toward you, that ye, always having all sufficiency in all things, may abound to every good work, being enriched in every thing to all bountifulness, which causeth through us thanksgiving to God. Thanks be unto God for his unspeakable gift."

Dr. Thompson being called upon spoke as follows:

About eight years since a commercial journal of this city advised the churches to "get rid of preachers of treason and rebellion by *starving them out.*" It pointed particularly at four ministers who had openly taken ground against the Fugitive Slave Law as an inhuman statute. Let us see how the starvation policy has succeeded. Last week occurred the annual renting of pews in *Plymouth* church, whose pastor was one of the denounced revolutionists and traitors. The round rental of his pews for the current year was $25,000;—there is starvation for you. Since the journal aforesaid sounded its alarm, the Church of the *Pilgrims*, Brooklyn, whose pastor was named in the category, has paid off the whole of its original debt, and just before New Year, at the suggestion of its pastor, paid off a second debt of $17,000 contracted for repairing and beautifying the edifice. When last I saw the pastor of that church he appeared to be in comfortable health. Of the *Tabernacle* church it becomes me to speak with modesty. I will only say that in the fourteen years of my pastorate, I have never seen the church and congregation more compact, harmonious, hearty, vigorous, earnest, hopeful and promising than they are to-day;—besides always paying their minister's salary promptly, they recently gave him a bag of this same yellow provender to keep him from starvation. And now you have entered into a conspiracy to give further aid and comfort to this prince of all treason!—Somehow the breed of preachers who testify against the sins of the people is hard to kill. They won't starve. Our brother is a living witness. If you cut off all the corn and wine of the land, and empty or seal up the fleshpots of Egypt, some widow will open her unfailing cruise, her replenished meal, and give sustenance to the prophet of the Lord. Or if he is driven to hide himself in the caves of the brook Cherith, the ravens bring him daily bread. The Lord will keep alive whom he would use for his service, and he will use whoever serves him with the whole heart, and deliveres all his truth.

I congratulate you, my brother, upon this hour of favor and rejoicing, and this manifestation of esteem and affection. You have had trials, and you know how sweet it is in adversity to find sympathy and friendship. But it is even more pleasant to enjoy prosperity without provoking envy; and I am sure no one will envy you the favor of this evening, but all your brethren will rejoice that this munificent gift has come into your hands. I say this not only of those most nearly allied to you in the ministry, but of others who honor you in the Master's work. I have a special message to you from one whom we all esteem and love—who having trained a son to be bold and manly for the truth, himself caught the mantle of that dying son, and is now twice bold and earnest in his own work;—I have just parted from him, and when I told him of my errand here, he said, "Tell Dr. Cheever that Dr. Tyng is just as glad of it as if he had received the thousand dollars himself." Dr. Cheever is one of the few men who stand up to their convictions; he has had more kicks than coppers for it; I am glad that he is to have the coppers too."—*Independent.*

RELIGIOUS MISCELLANY.

THE GOSPEL IN JAPAN.—Rev. Henry Wood of the U. S. steamer *Powhatan*, writes to the *Journal of Commerce*, from Nagasaki, Japan, October 8th, that he was, at the request of the Governor, engaged daily in teaching English, and many other things, to his six interpreters. "Strangely," remarks Mr. Wood, "it devolved on me to preach the first sermon, and to hold the first religious service in Japan since the day when christianity was expelled; and now, as I hope, I am laying the foundation of some future christian college. Certainly I am the first to teach the English language here. Nor do I mean to teach christianity incidentally, and without offence."

The prayer meetings in Boston are reviving. The Spirit is breathed upon them anew. They multiply in the numbers who attend. They have a large increase of spirituality. Sinners are converted. The children of God rejoice. The cloud of mercy stretches over the whole horizon.

DEATH OF REV. DR. BALLAGH.—Rev. Dr. Isaac Ballagh of Georgetown died at his residence on the 26th ult., at the age of 86 years. He was pastor of the society in Georgetown for more than sixty years.

ALL BUT SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS.—The endowment fund of the Union Theological Seminary of this city is completed, except $6,000.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEBY 24, 1859.

Passing it.

A nobler, prouder spectacle is seldom seen, than a ship entering safely into port, after a long and perilous voyage. Flags gayly streaming, glistening canvas gracefully swelling in the favoring gale, the prow gliding handsomely through the roaring foam.

We have sat at our study window, which commands the Bay and its Golden Gate, and watched with a high wrought and animated pleasure, the ships as they came in, one by one, or in fleets, from distant lands; coming with a majestic port—moving like things of life. At last she is safely moored; and now as the sails are snugly furled to their places, melodious breezes play their music on those high and graceful Eolian masts; a music in full harmony with the joy of the mariner's triumph and success.

The ship's lines are deep in the water—she is freighted with a heavy and precious cargo—a cargo of wealth and life, comforts, luxuries, necessaries. To bring that cargo to our doors, what storms she has battled, what angry billows she has plowed, how many nights spent in total darkness, how many days of clouds and sunless gloom, when neither sun, moon nor stars shone through the terrors of the storm. How constantly has the sleepless eye strained its gaze upon the needle; from the first moment to the last, what vigilance, what watchings of the sun, stars, winds, currents, barometer—what chronicles of time, place, motion—what reading of charts and tracing of lines, and the *man that never left the helm*. A voyage from ocean to ocean, from distant ports to the ends of the globe, is one of the greatest triumphs of human intellect. Therefore it is with irrepressible delight we look upon the proudly entering ship.

But, oh! what joy to enter the great ocean of eternity, the haven of eternal rest, after the troubulous, tempestuous voyage of life. When the soul now tossed with sorrow, now filled with pains of sin, now becalmed in prosperous seas, but drifting in great currents to unknown danger; now surging amid billows of temptation—dark above you, below you, all around you—the night-winds of adversity and sorrow strip your ship and drive it under bare-pole velocity on those long stretches which make but one point on your course, but all the time at the helm, watching, praying, firmly trusting in that God who rides upon the storm, waiting for the day. At last it breaks; the soul is saved. What an entrance there, what a welcome home, when the vast crowd of rejoicing witnesses shall exclaim, "Blessed is the man that *endureth* temptation, for when he is tried, he shall receive a crown of life."—And what a *triumph* of grace, what an achievment of infinite love, will be the safe entrance into Heaven of souls like ours.

THE TRADITIONS OF MEN.

We have but a few words in reply to the *Monitor's* three columned answer to the "puerile" argument of the *Pacific*. With great pomp and show, we were challenged to produce proof that the Church of Rome ever held the doctrine of Indulgence in such a sense that it remitted the guilt of past sins. We produced Tetzel's form of absolution. That he used the identical form produced by us, the *Monitor* admits; but exhausts upon it about two columns of explanation. The comments leave Tetzel's absolution beyond the comprehension of such heretics as ourselves. We find no difficulty, however, in understanding the plain English of Tetzel's formula; neither did those who by thousands bought indulgences of him feel the least difficulty in getting the very pith and intent of its meaning. At least we so judge from the sales he made.

We cannot but look with pity on the *Monitor*, in its painful attempts to reconcile the indulgences of Tetzel and the letters of Bishop Allemany, so as to preserve intact the infallibility of the Church.

The fact is, whoever he be who has written this last reply of the *Monitor*, whether he be Mr. Editor or Mr. Rector, it is evident he himself does not understand the first thing he has attempted to write upon. We defy him to make a clear statement of what is meant by the removal of temporal punishment due to sin by these indulgences, "*Ecclesiastical*," "*Papal*," or *Allemanic*. We defy him to repeat, or go over his whole ground and leave anything behind him but logical absurdities. Even his translation of the Latin *Bull* is incorrect and partial, to say the very least.

But we are entertained as well as amused by the proofs adduced by the *Monitor*, that Enoch and Elijah must die. We are gravely told that the Greek and Latin fathers have a tradition, and it is the opinion of some of the old Jews, that Enoch and Elijah will come back to the world just before the judgment day and die. Therefore they will die. We are not surprised at this running to the traditions, but we were surprised that any attempt was made in the first place to sustain the dogmas of the Church by the Bible. It certainly would be a great accommodation to the Roman Catholic Church if Enoch and Elijah would come back just then and die.

One word more. The *Monitor* solemnly attempts to confound us by asking, what do the Scriptures mean: "*It is appointed for men to die once, if Enoch and Elijah are not to die?*" The simplest thing to answer. Here is a general statement or principle which no exception can only strengthen the rule. But if the *Monitor* admits no exceptions to such general statements of the Bible, then what becomes of the Virgin Mary's immaculateness, when the Scriptures say, "*All have sinned?*" If *all* have sinned, of course the Virgin has sinned. If all must die according to the Master's exegesis, then the Virgin Mary has died; and what does the apostle say of those who have died? "*The dead in Christ* [not even excepting the Virgin Mary, the goddess of the Roman Church] *shall rise first.*" Again, Paul says—"We shall not all sleep, &c., shall not prevent them which are asleep, but shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord," &c. When the judgment day will break, hosts of saints will be living; but according to the *Monitor*, notwithstanding Paul to the contrary, these must all die before they can be caught up. What a spectacle, indeed, for the live saints, standing to the top of their voices to those succeeding, "Wait! wait! brethren, wait till we '*go through the hard penitential struggle of death!*'—for without it, Peter, who holds the keys, will not admit us to Paradise."

THE BAPTISM OF SORROW.

What heart has not been thus bitterly baptised! To some it comes bringing its own blessing.—a purifier, a strengthener, even in the deepest of its waters. And from every such depth, the soul arriving, clings closer to the arm that is strong to save, draws nearer to the heart of Him who carried our sorrows. But there is a baptism of sorrow not like this, but fierce and strong in its dreadful cement, and that brings no blessings in its lashings. We of California know what sorrow is. In self-denials, in heart torture, in cruel bereavements, we live in this land of the golden fame. We have left on a distant shore the best loved of our childhood's home, we have buried in stranger graves the light of our eyes; and still the years float by us, and these heart trials are ever lifting us upward towards the life that knows no sorrow.

But the sorrow that brings no blessing, how many a stern heart among the haunts of California's hills and valleys, knows its baptism. *A sorrow for sins committed, in spite of light and knowledge.* There are holy vows binding the hearts of men and women throughout this land, promises more sacred, more binding than anything else earthly, now dashed, as between worthless things, aside. Some gave a holy vow to God—and oh! the sorrow; the sting of that broken vow. Where will the soul find rest for itself, while it stamps its sacrilegious feet on the holiest things it ever knew. And some have broken the sacred marriage-vow: and the sorrow that cankers their hearts, who can know. There can be no suffering on earth greater than the sense of great guilt, of lost honor, and self-respect. That alone is terrible. No peace-bringing prayer lingers to bless such pain. No ministering angel of resignation or submission can smooth that thorny road. Remorse, like a fiend, lashes ever the torn soul, till its last sad lesson is learned, its doom read.—"Ye knew your duty, but ye did it not."

Should a blessing ever come to soften the agony that is worse than death, it can only be in a turning forever from the cherished sin, so cursed of God; in running far away from the temptation that beguiles; in hiding ourselves, and the stain of our great sin in the garments Jesus wears, for he alone can change the "scarlet" to the "white as snow."

KARL MAY.

THE DASH-AWAYS.

A new thing in San Francisco. The *Dash-Away* Association is a temperance organization, comprized altogether of members of the Fire Department of this city The Chief of the Department, Mr. F. E. R. Whitney, is the President of it. The *Dash-Aways* number almost sixty, and are constantly receiving additions to their ranks. The name is significant of the resolutions they have formed to dash away the intoxicating bowl. The movement was commenced on New Years day in the rooms of the Howard Company, No. 3., in which the Chief and three or four others led. Standing around the table they solemnly pledged each to the other, to discontinue the use of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. The result is, that nearly the whole corps of the active members of No. 3 are enrolled in the same cause, and members of other companies are beginning to come in.

The meetings of this Club, or Association, are held on Sunday evenings, an hour before the time of service in the churches, that those who desire it may have opportunity to attend church, etc. It was our privilege to be present at the meeting last Sunday, and it was gratifying in the highest degree to witness, not only the order and decorum of the members, but the great enthusiasm felt and manifested in the new cause. "Running with the machine," can hardly stir them up with more enthusiasm than this attempt to put away that "fire water" which consumes both soul and body. We found the attendance large, and the increase is such that a more commodious hall will immediately be required for future meetings. They lead off in their own singing, and their speeches are short, to the point, and telling. The closing exercise consisted in singing "Old Hundred" to the words

"Be thou, O God, exalted high."

and it was sung with such unanimity and harmony which showed that they had been used to singing like tunes and songs in other days.

It was a pleasure to address such a wide awake meeting; we felt that our words were not falling on way-side soil, but in honest hearts. And afterwards, when volunteer remarks were called for, and responded to, we saw that as one felt, so did all. The 15th of June is the time set for the limitation of the pledge, but this is only taking time by the forelock, for the unanimous resolve, unless we are most unfortunately mistaken, is to celebrate this anniversary day of the company by drinking such strong drink as lemonade; some of them said so; and then to re-affirm the pledge.

With such a leader as Chief Engineer Whitney, and with such determined spirits as are rallying to the cause, we look for great good to flow from this *Dash-away* movement. Already one saloon in this city, which the members of No. 3 were in the habit of visiting—to say nothing of other saloons affected by this temperance effort more or less, is a loser of fourteen dollars, on an average, per day. One of the Dash-Aways is a bar keeper, but strictly refrains from the taste of strong drink. This brother they have resolved to help to some other business for a living as soon as it can be done. We shouldn't wonder if he was out of it already.

What a shout on the evils of intemperance would immediately follow were this movement to become general in the Department; what a salvation of hundreds of young men would result from it; and what a lasting honor would crown the ranks of our firemen, who for courage and efficiency stand second to none in the world.

ROMANISM IN CALIFORNIA AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the *Cal. State Register* the Roman Catholics in the State number 98,000. This includes the entire Catholic population. The membership of the Protestant churches does not exceed 7,000.

Upon this show of figures, a certain journal in this city felicitates itself on the nature of the tree, which can produce fruit of such quality, perhaps the organ meant quantity.

From this is further inferred, not only the superior productiveness of the Catholic tree—but that California owes in a primary and important sense, the great development of its resources—the mighty progress she has made in those improvements, which characterize a great state, "concurrently with a most energetic application to the peculiar exciting circumstances and necessities of the progress of this young but great State," to the morality, enterprise, intelligence, &c. &c., of the Roman Catholics. And, says the organ, "From these evidences, &c., we argue that as catholicity increases, so will the well being, good order, dignity, and true progress of the State advance, and so in the same ratio, will recklessness, rowdyism multiform and intense selfishness, the common parent of all vices, diminish." We are not so illiberal as ever to be unwilling to concede to any class of men the praise justly due them for their enterprise, intelligence, success-es, &c. We admit that quite a large proportion of our Roman Catholic population are energetic, progressive, and even liberal in their feelings to those of different religious creeds, and we believe also that the number of such is increasing every year. We will even go farther than this, if it is true, that "as catholicity increases, so will the well being of the State," &c., "and in the same ratio, will recklessness, rowdyism, vice, &c., decrease and diminish," we will even hope for its entire supremacy. If we can be assured, that the absolute prevalence of "catholicity" in California, as it now prevails in Mexico, in Spain, in Italy, will make it more orderly than Mexico, less revolutionary than Spain, more thrifty, enterprizing, glorious than Italy, we would not feel the reluctance and fear of its absolutism, we now do. It is when we look at the condition of things, the disorganization of society, the bondage of civil and religious liberty, the dwarfed average of general intelligence, the poverty and prostration of the masses, in countries where "catholicity" has unlimited control, that we pray to be delivered from it here. We think of the rowdyism and banditti of Catholic Mexico, of the civil disorders, revolutionary throes, and the untimely dotage of Catholic Spain—of the Lazaroni which throng the highways and temples, and the "*unbaptized Jewish children*" of Papal Italy, that we feel impelled to strive more earnestly against its ascendency in our prosperous and Christian land.

But let us present per contra a few figures and facts, and see how the account does really stand. One hundred and eight thousand, or grant what is really claimed, one hundred and twenty five thousand, includes the entire Catholic population in the State. The total population of the State is 538,002. Now, if we leave out the Catholic population, the Chinese, the Indians, and 15 000 more, classed "*various*," we have a population of 288,315, which may be called Protestant, although less than 7,000 are in actual membership. At this rate, then we have more than two Protestants, in fact, to one Roman Catholic, and this may be considered a little strange, when we know that catholicity prevailed here *ad libitum* for more than a hundred years before Protestants gained a foothold.

We strongly incline to the idea, however, and by so doing we give the *Monitor* credit for candor, disguised as it is by the phraseology, that this rushing in of masses of Protestants to develope and improve the State, is the thing alluded to and meant when it says "concurrently with a most energetic application to the peculiar exciting circumstances and necessities of the progress of this young but great State."

If Protestantism is not here referred to, then we leave it for political economists to solve the problem, why, as soon as it touched the hills, plowed the valleys, vexed the bays and rivers of the golden State, she took a foremost rank with the proudest commonwealth of the Union, whereas it remained but an insignificant territory all that time catholicity held it in its grasp.

Now we come to its growth in the United States.

From statistics before us, gathered from the Metropolitan Catholic Almanac for 1859, published at Baltimore under the sanction of the Provincial Council, we derive much valuable information as to the progress of Catholicism. We condense from the *Independent* as follows:

In 1808 there were in the United States 2 bishops, 68 priests, and 80 churches, *i. e.*, church edifices. Ten years later there were 10 bishops, 232 priests, and 230 churches. At the close of the next decade there were 17 bishops, 482 priests, 454 churches. In 1848 there were 27 bishops, 890 priests, 907 churches. At the present time there are 45 bishops, 2,108 priests, 2,334 churches.

On account of "intrinsic difficulties," the Almanac does not give the Catholic population. But when the immense tide of emigration which has flowed in upon the United States during the past thirty years, is taken into consideration, the ratio of increase in priests and churches is by no means startling. According to the Year-Book the number of Congregational pastors now in the United States is 2,300, number of churches 2,800. This for one denomination only, yet it exceeds the Roman Catholic summary for the whole country. The New School Presbyterian Church numbers 1,600 ministers and 1,700 churches. The Methodist Episcopal Church has 6,500 traveling preachers, 7,500 local preachers, and 9,000 church-edifices.

We are surprised at the comparative insignificance of the Diocese of New York. Archbishop Hughes has so long been the bugbear of ecclesiastical and secular politicians, and such Louisian influence and power have been ascribed to him, that one might well expect to find the centre of Catholicism to be at his cathedral residence. But the schedule of dioceses according to numbers, dispels that illusion and reduces the Archbishop to a seventh-rate power in his own Church.

We have heard huge stories of the amount of money yearly sent to this country from Europe for the propagation of the Catholic Faith. It appears that in the year 1857 the "Institution of the Propagation of the Faith," whose centre is at Lyons, remitted to this country 811,433 francs, say $160,000, being only an eleventh part of the income of the Society for that year. Last year a single Protestant Institution, the American Home Missionary Society, contributed $200,000 for the support of an evangelical ministry in the United States. The contributions to the Propagation Society from the dioceses of the United States in 1857 amounted only to $33,000, or one third of the sum expended in this country. Of this the diocese of New York contributed but a little over $3,000, no more than single churches like Macon-street, Madison square, the Church of the Pilgrims, give yearly to Foreign Missions. Twelve Congregational churches in Boston have just given $28,000 to the American Board, of which $7,000 was given by a single church, the Essex-street.

In California the tables stand somewhat as follows: Roman Catholic churches, 68; Protestant, 148. Catholic clergy, 71; Protestant, 218.

WASHINGTON.

The national salute awoke the slumbers of our citizens on the morning of the 22nd, as it announced the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of GEORGE WASHINGTON'S birth day. How quickly the day is forgotten, while the man who gave it greatness fills our thoughts, commands our admiration—aye something more than admiration. Illustrious, with a heaven born glory, WASHINGTON stands continually before the world, and all its nations, peoples, races, who have learned his name, press forward to give him homage—to enwreath his brow with crowns of everlasting fame.

WASHINGTON was an American. Americans call him, justly, reverently, the "Father of his country." His name is a halo on the historic page; the annals kindle with the fore-dawnings of immortality wherever it is written. It rears the marble pile above the clouds; it hallows the grave wherein he sleeps, until over it shall be reared a mausoleum of national affection and honor which no waste of time can ever touch. The Notre Dame of France, the Westminster of Britain holds no "urned dust" so rare, so precious. But he lives. His unseen genius fills the land; and when it beckons, great hosts of noble virtues and noble spirits assemble with a strange and stirring power. If, therefore, to America, WASHINGTON is a name of glory, what an honor to him ought Americans to be.

WASHINGTON was good, therefore he was great. In all relations of life, in labor and success, in all vicissitudes of fortune, dark or bright, he was true to himself—to his country and to his God. He never lost his self respect; he never clouded the transparency of his innate truthfulness It made him bold in the forests of his native State; it made him chief on the field of battle; a hero in the bloody footprinted snows of Valley Forge; the incorruptible statesman in the cabinet; the oracle in council; the patriot-seer of his nation's destinies. A man of prayer; a christian of an upright heart and blameless life—as he lived, so he died.

How they err who mistake the splendor of place and fortune for greatness; ambition, for patriotism; political partizanship, for heroic genius; who estimate greatness by any other rule than goodness.

Let those who have been foremost and loudest in the celebration of the day, look to him whose birth gave the day its distinction, and study his life, emulate his virtues, and they, too, shall know something of that greatness which builds itself on the foundations of truth, goodness, and virtue.

THE TWENTY-SECOND.

In honor of WASHINGTON, the 22nd was pretty generally observed by our citizens. The public offices, many of the principal places of business and the banking houses were closed at an early hour. The shipping in our harbor was gaily attired with flags of all nations and descriptions. The engine houses appeared in holiday dress, and our school houses were wholly deserted by jolly Young America for more congenial romps and sports in the Plaza. National salutes were fired at sunrise, morn and sunset. The Independent Guards and California Fusileers paraded the streets in fine military bearing, and general enjoyment was the order of the day. We believe that good conduct and sobriety prevailed throughout the city. At night several ball parties and festive scenes closed the festivities of the occasion. May each returning anniversary of this day be hailed with joy; and as the increasing thousands of our land learn to honor the name of WASHINGTON, may they also learn to imitate his virtues.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

The German Methodist Episcopal Church, on Broadway, in this city, was dedicated last Sabbath afternoon. A large attendance was present, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Briggs. A handsome collection was taken up at the close to liquidate the debt due upon it.

PINE ST. BAPTIST SUNDAY SCHOOL.—A magic lantern exhibition was given last Tuesday evening in the Pine street church for the benefit of the Sunday school. The church was crowded and the exhibition highly interesting and instructive. The proceeds netted, we are told, a little over a hundred dollars.

BIBLE SOCIETY IN SACRAMENTO.—We inexcusably neglected to notice at the time, the re organization of the Sacramento Bible Society, some two weeks ago. A sermon was delivered by Rev. Dr. Scott of this city, and several addresses made by clergymen and others.

The meeting was held in Rev. Mr. Benton's church, but owing to the rain and storm, the attendance was not as large as was hoped for. Between sixty and seventy dollars were collected for the cause.

Gen. A. Bedington was elected President.

THE FIRST TENTH ANNIVERSARY SERMON.—Rev. S. H. Willey, of the Howard Street Presbyterian Church, will preach his tenth anniversary sermon next Sabbath morning at 11 o'clock. We believe there are but two ministers in the State, permanently settled over Protestant churches, who can preach a decade sermon at this time.

The history of the State for the last ten years, as noted by a minister; the religious, moral and educational improvements which have been made, must fill a decade sermon with exceeding interest.

Our people will scarcely need urging to go and hear it.

A VISIT EAST.—The Congregational Church of this city have voted leave of absence to their pastor, Rev. E. S. Lacy, to visit his friends at the East. He expects to leave on the 5th of April, and, will probably be gone six months. During his absence his pulpit will be supplied by Rev. J. C. Holbrook, of Dubuque, Iowa, who is expected to arrive by the first of April.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A GOOD MOVE.—The Chief of Police has issued an order to the effect that hereafter no appointment of special officers will be made, until their names, and those of the persons recommending them, are published in the daily papers.

FRENCH REPUBLICANS.—The Republican Frenchmen of this city celebrate this day, Feb. 24th, by a public dinner, it being the tenth anniversary of the day on which the Republicans of Paris proved victorious.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The annual election of officers of the Institute takes place on the 4th of March. Much interest is shown by the members, and several tickets are already presented for their support. It is to be hoped the result will be to promote the best interests of an institution which has already done much, and promises to do still more to develop the resources of the State, and elevate the character of its industrial population.

MONTHLY REPORT OF DEATHS.—Deaths in San Francisco from Jan. 17th to Feb. 19th. Total deaths, 81; American born, 49; Foreign born, 32; under ten years, 24.

GAMBLER SENTENCED.—Robert Beatty, found guilty of playing the game of faro, was sentenced by Judge Blake to be imprisoned one year in the State Prison, and to pay a fine of $500. He was liberated on $3000 bail, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court.

OPPOSITION STEAMERS.—The Orizaba, of the Garrison opposition line, moored alongside Mission street wharf on Friday last, and is making all ready to sail on the 5th of March, as advertised.

SAILING OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMER.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer Golden Age, Commodore Watkins, sailed Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, with the mails via Panama and Tehuantepec, $1,125,510 in treasure, and 103 passengers, 19 of whom were for the Tehuantepec route. This is one of the smallest shipments of treasure ever made from California, and the least number of passengers within our recollection.

CHARGED WITH FORGERY.—Frederick Phelps, charged with committing a forgery on Wells, Fargo & Co., in Amador, was arrested in this city on Saturday last, previous to the sailing of the steamer for Panama.

AN EXPENSIVE JURY.—No less than $288 for jury fees were paid in the case of Perry vs. Wilson, just ended in the U. S. Circuit Court.

BRUTAL MURDER.—On Sunday morning last, a murder was committed on Jessie street, between Anthony and Ecker streets, Albinus Billman being the victim. The police are actively engaged in tracing the circumstances, and will probably be able to bring proof sufficient to convict the criminal or criminals who are guilty of the deed. Billman, living with his wife, a woman of notoriously bad character, was called to the door in the night, and murdered immediately on opening it, by some person or persons, who struck him over the head with a heavy club, and following him into the house, literally beat his brains out. Suspicion attached to the wife, her brother-in-law, a paramour and a negro that had been her slave in Arkansas, and came with her to this country. The murdered man was quite wealthy; he had a vessel and a ranch and large stock of cattle at Tomales.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER.—George Gilman was last week indicted by the Grand Jury for the murder of S. S. Russell. Another indictment was presented for an assault with intent to murder. This is the affair of the Walton House, which occurred several weeks since.

THE STOLEN RECORD CASE.—The Grand Jury has also presented an indictment against R. F. Ryan, R. C. Brooks and James Brooks, for abstracting records from the County Clerk's office.

THE CASE OF FAUZER.—The case of James Fauzer was examined Feb. 18th, in the Police Court. The testimony did not differ materially from that given on the inquest. Judge Coon sent the case before the Grand Jury, now in session. The bail was fixed at $10,000. Fauzer procured bail.

TRADE WITH SALT LAKE.—Loud, Hosmer & Co., sent forward, on Saturday, Feb 19th, by the Senator, seventy five tons of merchandize bound for Salt Lake *via* San Pedro.

LITERARY NOTICES.

TAYLOR'S NEW MAP of the United States and Territories; the British Possessions, Mexico and Central America; The Traveler's Guide; various Overland Routes and *Proposed Pacific Railroads* from the Pacific to the Atlantic coast, with distances, etc., 1859.

This Map justly merits the favorable notices it has received from the press. It presents at a glance all the proposed routes of the Pacific Railroad, and the different Wagon Roads, Stage routes, Isthmus Transit routes by water from San Francisco to New York, New Orleans and intermediate ports, accompanied with a very large and complete table of distances in California from all the principal cities, towns and mining camps throughout the State, and the principal cities of the United States. We have already found it very serviceable to us, and can highly recommend it to others who may be in need of a work of the kind. Price in pocket form $1 00. Address E. A. Taylor, San Francisco.

ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—

The February number is on our table, for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Agent, Mr. J. Q. A. Warren. Its table of contents contains twenty-five well selected and interesting articles, well calculated to instruct and gratify the mind. We mention but a few of them. 1. History of Arabian Philosophy; 3. Decay of Modern Satire; 6. The City of Hallicarnassus; 9. Hymns from the Land of Luther; 11. Crinoline and Whales; 16. The Story of a Boulder; 18. The Rise of the Papal Power; 22. Chronicles of Castle Cornet.

CHURCH AND STATE.—We had intended, as soon as we found the time, to review a sermon of Dr. Scott, published in one of the city papers a few weeks ago, on the alledged relation of our Government to Religion. We are happy to inform our readers that we have just received a close and able written article on the same subject by an accomplished writer and scholar in this city, and shall publish it next week.

☞ *The Jesuit in California* is in type, and will appear in our next.

NEWS BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail that left St. Louis Jan. 27th, arrived here last Sunday night, the 20th inst. The news, which is one week later than was received by the mail steamer, contains few items of importance to our State.

It was expected a test vote would be taken in the Senate on the Pacific Railroad bill, on the day the mail left St. Louis. There is little hope of the bill passing the House this session, even if passed in the Senate.

Change of Tariff.

The *Times'* Washington correspondent says Secretary Cobb is opposed to the proposition of the House Committee on Ways and Means, for the increase of the tariff. He has received assurances from persons in this city whom he considers reliable and competent to give an opinion, that the revenue from imports will reach $66,000,000, which sum he considers sufficient for all contingencies.—He is afraid, also, that if the present tariff is interfered with, that the movement in favor of protection will gain the ascendency, and control the action of the new bill.

Appointments Confirmed.

J. W. Mandeville, Surveyor-General of California.

Carey W. Richman, of California, Secretary of the Legation of the United States in Chile.

Later from New Mexico.

INDEPENDENCE, Jan. 24.

The New Mexican mail, with Santa Fe dates to the 5th inst., arrived here yesterday.

Peace has been declared with the Narvajo Indians.

Frank Green's Navaho mail party arrived in Santa Fe on the 2d inst. They were detained by the slow movements of Lieut. Beale's party, in whose company they traveled. The boys report the trip a very hard one, but they were all in good health. They saw no Indians on the route, but fresh signs were visible every day, and an attack was doubtless only prevented by the strength and number of the party.

New Territories.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says that the majority of the House Committee on Territories are in favor of organizing a Territory comprising the Pike's Peak region. The name Colona will be dropped, and Toposa substituted. Bills for Toposa, Arizona, and Dacotah, will all contain the provisions that Territories, when organized into States, shall be admitted into the Union either with or without slavery, as the people may determine.

The Douglas and Fitch Difficulty.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* says the city to day has been full of rumors of pending hostilities between Douglas and Davis: this is erroneous. There is no ground for a personal issue between the parties.

Notes have passed, however, between Douglas and Fitch, with a view to explanations and retractions, or a hostile meeting; but the whole matter is in the hands of mutual friends, and in a fair way of amicable adjustment.

Louisiana Senator.

A telegraphic despatch received at Washington announces the election by the Democrats of Mr. Benjamin for another term in the U. S. Senate, from Louisiana.

The Thirty Millions Bill.

The bill reported in the House by Mr. Branch, Jan. 24, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, purposes to appropriate $30,000 000 to enable the President to conclude with Spain a treaty of amity and for the settlement of all difficulties, including the cession of Cuba, to be used by the President if he shall see fit, in advance of the ratification of the treaty.

Filibusters Arrested.

Capt. Maury and others of the filibusters of the schooner Susan, have been examined before the U. S. Commissioners at Mobile, on the charge of obstructing U. S. officers in the discharge of their duties, and violating the revenue laws, and have been held to bail for their appearance for trial in February, in the sum of $2,500 each.

No More Steam Mail Lines.

The action of the House, Jan. 24th, in laying three several memorials, asking for the establishment of as many new mail steamer lines, on the table, is considered as indicative of hostility to all such measures by that body.

LATER FROM SALT LAKE.

The Mail arrived from Salt Lake the 22d, with dates to the 6th Feb.

The Territorial Legislature had adjourned, and all was quiet in Salt Lake City.

A new route is being opened to the Colorado river, a distance of 350 miles from Salt Lake, where it is known the river is navigable. By this route they believe goods can be sent from here quicker and cheaper than by any other route that is, or can be found.

The Superintendent of Indian affairs has recovered three children from the Indians, taken by them at the massacre on the Mountain Meadows in 1857. The Indians are now quiet and no fears are entertained of future trouble from them.

The troops at Camp Floyd are dissatisfied on account of not receiving pay for several months past.

Parties are being organized to visit the gold mines at Pike's Peak and Cherry Creek, from which accounts have been received highly encouraging.

Snow is plenty in the mountains, notwithstanding which, the mails both from the East and West arrive with great regularity.

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.

This Institution, incorporated a year since under an independent Board of Trustees, is now in full operation. It is beautifully located in the foot hills at Folsom, the terminus of the Sacramento Valley Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the mountains by stages centering here. A brick building, 36 by 48, three stories high, hard finished and painted throughout, has just been finished expressly for this school. It will accommodate 28 boarding pupils in rooms 11 by 14, beside the dining hall, family residence of the Principal and large school room 23 by 37, all under the same roof. Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies of the East. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building, young men can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families in the place.

Whole expenses for tuition, rooms, boarding, family superintendence and fire wood, $100 for three months, paid monthly in advance. Students furnish their own rooms except stoves. No visitors desired on the Sabbath.

Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, *Principal.*

SAN FRANCISCO BIBLE SOCIETY.—An error occurred in our notice of the festival in our last week's issue. It is hoped the debt on the building may be reduced to $3000, not by $3000 as was stated last week. The latter, however desirable, is beyond the reach of our expectations at present. With the amount on the building, the rents, as we stated, will, by so much exceed the interest, as to serve as a sinking fund to be used in reducing the principal of the debt. This can be done and still leave room in the building for the present uses of the Depository.

The LADIES' FESTIVAL, in connection with this Society, will be held tomorrow (Friday) evening, at Musical Hall. Tickets one dollar. From the interest which has all at once sprung up in regard to it, we judge it will be quite a successful affair.

STATE NEWS.

MONEY IN THE STATE TREASURY.—There were $719,134 88 in the State treasury at the close of business Saturday. The disbursements during the day amounted to $11,176 10.

STATE REFORM SCHOOL.—Mr. Ketchum has introduced an act for the establishment of a State Reform School into the Legislature.

REWARD OFFERED.—Gov. Weller has offered a reward of $750 for the arrest of the man who murdered Benjamin Buckingham, in Calaveras county, about the 20th of September last.

EXPENSIVE.—The cost of California Indian Reservations for the past year was $1,173,000.

NEW POSTMASTER AT PLACERVILLE.—The President has appointed Mr. A. H. Spence postmaster in this place, says the *Mountain Democrat*, in place of Mr. A. M. Thatcher, whose term has expired.

AVALANCHE BY THE ACRE.—One day last week the mail stage for Weaverville was stopped by a snow slide on Brown's mountain. The driver says that eleven acres of snow moved in a mass. The coach was left on the mountains. The passengers, one of them a lady just from the Atlantic States, came in with the horses.

EXCITEMENT IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY.—There is great excitement in town, says the *Columbia News*, in consequence of certain parties, holding heavy mortgages against the C & S. R. Water Company, having given notice of foreclosure of said mortgages. We cannot wonder at the excitement, as there is scarcely a person in the county but who is directly or indirectly interested in the undertaking.

THE FARMERS AHEAD.—The Napa *Reporter* learns from a source entitled to credit, that the farmers of that county are now two months farther along with their work than is usual at this season, and that not less than 8,000 acres more of wheat have been sown this year than in 1858.

MORE IMPROVED STOCK.—Isaac Stockton, says the *Farmer*, left on the last steamer for Illinois and Kansas Territory, to bring across the plains a large drove of young Durhams and other fine stock, some nine hundred head. Mr. S. is a resident of this county.

"STATE REGISTER."—A bill for the purchase of one thousand copies of this valuable work has passed the Senate. It is supposed that the Assembly will adopt the bill. The enterprise should be encouraged, but we are not sure this is the right way.

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—At Nevada, on Saturday night of last week, a man named Hyer started to go home after spending the evening in a lager beer saloon, when he was attacked by two highwaymen, who demanded his money. This took place within fifty yards of a public saloon, which was full of people. He resisted, and succeeded in effecting his escape, although three shots were fired at him by his assailants.

PARDONED.—The Governor has pardoned A. Hohnshell, convicted in San Joaquin Co., April, 1858, of manslaughter, and sentenced to two and a half years imprisonment. It appears that he has become perfectly blind since his conviction. He has a wife and three children.

ANOTHER PARDON.—The Governor has pardoned Mark Robinson, convicted in Tuolumne county of gambling, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment from October last. The Governor don't think that gambling should be punished, evidently.—*Sac. Bee.*

ROBBERS FOILED.—The train from San Juan to Forest City was attacked by three highwaymen on the afternoon of the 19th inst., when about a mile and a half above Celestial Valley. The train consisted of Messrs. Rice, the proprietor, Campbell and Nichols, and one pack mule, on which was packed $16 00 in coin. The highwaymen came into the road from behind trees, with pistols drawn. Nichols immediately turned the treasure mule back down the hill, and one of the robbers fired at him. He however was successful in getting back to Celestial Valley with the treasure. The robbers overpowered Rice and Campbell, taking from Rice $80 which he had in his pocket, after which they left them unharmed. The rascals wore masks.

FIRE AT MOKELUMNE HILL.—A fire broke out Sunday morning, the 20th, at 7 o'clock, P. M., which destroyed the gas works at that place. Loss $3000.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S FREE TICKET.—A correspondent of the Placerville *Democrat*, writing from the town of El Dorado, says:

"The best joke of the season was played off on Mr. C. P. Jackson, of this place, a few nights since. A 'free ticket' was tendered himself and family to the Chinese theater, and while in attendance there the Chinamen took occasion to make themselves free with his hen house, and carried off fifteen or twenty chickens."

ARREST OF GREEN PALMER.—Green Palmer, who shot John A. Benson, proprietor of Benson's Ferry, on Mokelumne river, has been arrested in San Joaquin county near where the homicide was committed. The Stockton *Argus* says:

"If the reports concerning Benson and Palmer's wife are true, the only wonder is that Palmer did not kill Benson before."

THE RAINS.—The newspapers from all parts of the State, give accounts of heavy rains. In some sections, where during the last two or three years very little rain has fallen, and miners and agriculturists have suffered in consequence, plentiful and abundant supplies of the needful element have been furnished during the present season. The prospects of the State for the coming year, were never brighter, alike to the farmer, miner and merchant.

THE VALLEJO AND MARYSVILLE RAILROAD.—The Supervisors of Yuba County have issued the first instalment of the $200,000 bonds which are to assist the construction of the Marysville and Vallejo Railroad. The Marysville *Democrat* says the company has $40,000 in cash, and will have a large number of men at work in three weeks, and perhaps have cars running to the Sacramento river by the 1st August.

STATE FAIR.—The people of Sacramento have decided to raise the sum of money necessary to erect a building for the next Annual State Fair, to be held in that city.

LIBRARY FOR THE STATE PRISON.—Mr. Banks has introduced a bill into the Assembly, making an appropriation to purchase a library for the use of the convicts confined at the State Prison.

LADIES LIBRARY.—The ladies of Yreka have appointed a committee, which is preparing to purchase books from the funds realized at the Ladies' Fair, held last Christmas. They contemplate also, holding another Fair soon, in order to make the library still more complete.

SCHOOL HOUSE AND MASONIC HALL.—The Tehama *Gazette* says that about $3,000 have been subscribed in Tehama to build a school house, and the upper story is to be used as a Masonic Hall.

FRUIT IN EL DORADO CO.—Lewis Mayer, mine host of the Pennsylvania House, Union Flat, is making large additions to his vineyard and orchard. He has two thousand vines which will bear fruit the present season, together with a large amount of other fruits. Next season he anticipates having six thousand bearing vines.—*Coloma Times.*

SACRAMENTO ELECTION.—The returns of the election in Sacramento county are not all in, but so far as known, Duncombe has 238 majority out of 3000 votes polled. The Republican candidate received 350 votes.

PRAYER MEETING AT THE UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.—A young friend and student communicated to us a few days since, the gratifying intelligence that, during the last session, prayer meetings were held weekly by the students, and the recitation room in the "Old South," which was used for the purpose, was always crowded. The services were conducted entirely by the students. There were nearly one hundred professors of religion in the College, and the influence which they exerted was decidedly beneficial. This is a great advance on the state of things sixteen years ago, when the professors of religion numbered scarcely half a dozen. Ought not christians of all denominations to offer more prayer in behalf of the young men of our State University?—*N. C. Presbyterian.*

MINING ITEMS.

BIG LUMP.—Mr. John Hanlon exhibited to us a specimen taken from his claim at Rich Gulch Flat, weighing eleven ounces, mostly pure gold, worth about $180. Besides that, the claim pays regularly about $10 per day.—*California Chronicle.*

MINING AT FOREST HILL.—The Sacramento *Register* informs us as follows:

The Forest Hill Slope Company are now in 1,000 feet, at a cost of $30,000, and expect soon to reach the main channel in the hill; are now getting good prospects.

The Jenny Lind Company are taking out $2,000 per week, with a prospect of as good pay for one year to come. This company have taken out of their claim $800,000 within the last two years.

The Dardenelles employ about forty men, and now take out from $1,000 to $3,000 per week.

The Independent Company are taking out large pay in their front ground. This company are running a slope from the opposite side of the hill to reach the main channel, at a cost of $16,000 to $20,000; but the prospect they get in their main channel from the front, would warrant even a much larger outlay than this.

The New Jersey claim is making from $10 to $12 per day to the hand. They have not yet reached the main lead in the hill.

The Tiger claim washed up last week after one month's drifting, and found their claim had paid $8 per day to each man.

The Iowa claim is now paying $12 per day to the hand, and have ground enough laid out for twelve months' drifting.

The Northwood and Snyder claims are both paying largely.

The Calaveras *Chronicle* says:—The claim on French Hill, near town, belonging to John Collins, is now being worked, and pays from $100 to $250 per day, two men working. This claim has been worked for the past seven years, mostly by tunneling. The best of the dirt has been washed as it was taken out; that now being washed is the refuse and that which was necessarily thrown off to successfully work the claim. It was mostly hard cement, but being exposed to the air and rains of the seasons, has become slacked and dissolves readily, so that the gold can be nearly all saved. Collins has sufficient of this dirt for four months' washing.

In Chile, or Tunnel Ridge, about a mile from here, in the claim of Kittredge & Co., they obtained an ounce to the pan; the dirt in the lead is perfectly "lousy" with gold.

We were shown this week a piece of gold weighing $38, recently taken out of the old claim of Neyman & Co., at Jesus Maria. This claim has been worked about four years, and still continues to pay well, and occasionally very rich.

A QUARTZ MILL IN SACRAMENTO.—We are assured that Judge Chambers, owner of the wonderful patented machine for saving and amalgamating the fine gold usually lost in tailings in quartz mills, has purchased two full lots in Sycamore street, near the mouth of the American River, and will commence immediately the erection of a mill with the proper machinery to try his amalgamator. He will keep the mill in motion, when completed, by material brought from the mines, and if his machine is what he says, a fortune can be made in a short time out of a few tons of tailings.—*Sac. Bee.*

TRINITY CENTRE, TRINITY CO.—This bids fair to become a place of some note. The scarcity of water for mining purposes has alone kept it in the rear for time past. But two ditches now completed, will help much to its advancement.

Hatchet Creek, about one half mile from the town, is rich throughout. Campbell & Co's claim has averaged, for the last year and a half, a half ounce per day to the hand, and will last for two years yet, at the least. The claim of Watkins & Co., immediately above, pungles about the same—Rush, McClurg & Co., whose claim is at the foot of Hatchet Creek, will undoubtedly realize as well when they get in. John Kohlhaas & Co. took out on Morrison's Gulch, at the mouth of Coffee Creek, a piece weighing 14 ounces; the day previous a piece netting $150 was taken out.—*Sac. Union.*

HEAVY LOSS.—The Jenny Lind Flume, a very costly structure in the southern mines, was effectually destroyed Feb. 17th, by the high wind. The loss falls heavily upon the owners, miners and traders in the vicinity.

SNOW IN TRINITY MOUNTAINS.—The snow on the mountains between Shasta and Weaverville was reported a few days since to be about six feet deep.

APPEAL OF THE LADIES' MT. VERNON ASSOCIATION.

To the People of the State of California:

A recent appointment by Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham, Regent of the "Mount Vernon Ladies' Association of the Union," has devolved on the undersigned the duty and the privilege of placing before the people of this State the purposes of the Association.

An act of incorporation from the State of Virginia authorizes the Association "to purchase, hold and improve two hundred acres of Mount Vernon, including the mansion as well as the tomb of George Washington," and to receive a deed in fee simple, and to exercise full power over the use and management of the same.

Under this charter a constitution has been adopted, which vests the power of management in a Regent and Vice Regents, selected one from each State of the Union.

In April, 1858, under the advice of legal gentlemen, a contract was executed for the purchase of Mount Vernon for $200,000, of which $18,000 was to be paid cash, $57,000 on the 1st January, 1859, and the balance in three equal instalments of $41,666 66 each, with interest from the date of the contract, payable on the 22d February, 1860, 1861, 1862.

Until the payment in full, the proprietor is to retain possession, but such payment may be made at any time.

The cash payment was made, and the gratifying intelligence has lately reached us that the instalment of $57,000 was duly met; thus securing the contract, which allows payments to be made in sums of not less than $5,000, as soon as collected, thereby arresting the accrual of interest. All efforts, therefore, are now turned to the collection of funds for the payment of the deferred instalments at the earliest possible day, thereby saving a large amount of interest, and realizing the cherished hope of at once obtaining possession of Mount Vernon.

To this noble cause, the Women of the Union, deserting for a season the seclusion of domestic life, have brought their talents and all their energies. Amidst the discord of sectional strife, they bid us gather around the tomb of Washington as children of a *common heritage*, there recall his moderation of spirit and pure patriotism, and lay to heart the solemn warning of his last public word. They know, that standing on that hallowed spot, the pilgrims gathered from the wide of the Republic, can feel but one sentiment—reverence for his teachings, and devotion to the Union he so loved.

Men of high station and intellect—among whom Everett stands pre-eminent—are lending their influence and their eloquence to the cause. In twenty-one States of the Union, the good work goes bravely on, and California is now invited to do her part. Youngest of her sisters, she yields to none in reverence for the name of Washington and devotion to the Union. Animated then by these sentiments and by a just State pride, let her people bring their offerings to this common altar of patriotism. Shall the gold of her glittering soil be poured alone into the lap of Commerce, and none be devoted to preserve and guard with sacred care the graves of Mount Vernon? Let all then vie in generous rivalry, to show that California lacks not the heart to sympathise, nor the hand to help in the work of patriotism.

To the *Women of California*, this appeal is especially made. Your sisters of the East have assumed this honorable duty and claim your zealous co-operation. Our State will do her part liberally, if you resolutely take the matter in hand. On you, therefore will it depend whether she shall respond to the call.

Although contributions to any amount are solicited, yet the price of membership is but one dollar. Concerted and systematic action, therefore, must be adopted to canvass the State from the Sierras to the Pacific. The duty of such organization devolves on the Vice Regent, and she proposes the following plan as simple and also effective, if seconded by your hearty co-operation.

Lady Managers will be selected, one or more, for each city, town, village and mining camp in the State, who will appoint assistants, issuing to them credentials authorising them to receive contributions and enrol members. These assistants will report monthly to the Lady Managers appointing them.

The several Lady Managers will report monthly, also, to the Vice Regent, a complete list of names enrolled and the amounts received, with such suggestions as they may deem proper. Monthly the Vice Regent will forward to the Regent the sums received and a complete list of contributors, whose names will be recorded in volumes to be preserved at Mount Vernon, in perpetual memory of their tribute to this noble cause.

An advisory committee of gentlemen has been selected.

Louis McLane is the Treasurer of the Association for this State.

Communications will be addressed—Mrs. MAGDALEN G. BLANDING, Vice Regent Mount Vernon Association, and forwarded through Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, which has generously offered to convey them free of charge.

Office of the Association, No. 1, Lucas, Turner & Co.'s building, San Francisco.

MAGDALEN G. BLANDING,
Vice Regent for California.

We, the undersigned, take great pleasure in uniting with Mrs. Blanding in commending to our fellow citizens the cause which has been committed to her charge, and will gladly co-operate with her in securing its success.

Wm. Ingraham Kipp,	Edward Stanly,
M. H. McAllister,	T. W. Freelon,
Harry I. Thornton,	E. D. Baker,
Ogden Hoffman,	Edward J. Pringle,
Balie Peyton,	F. P. Tracy,
Louis McLane,	H. W. Halleck.

MARRIED.

At Watertown, N. Y., on the 9th of December, by Rev. I. H. Brayton of San Francisco, Cal., Albert P. Brayton, Jr., and Miss Carrie M. Seymour.

In this city, in Powell street M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Peck, John R. Sims to Caroline A. Barker, eldest daughter of William Barker, formerly of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

In this city, Feb. 21st, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. Wm. Richards to Miss Ellen Wiseman, both of this city.

In Oakland, at the residence of Jas. de Fremery, Esq., by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Kip, Wm. Reynolds, Esq., late of London, to Miss Sarah Eusden, late of the Hague.

In Sacramento, Feb. 19th, Samuel E. Richardson to Kathrine Cary.

In Sacramento, Feb. 18th, John Andrews to Frances Marion Brewton.

In Sacramento, Feb. 15th, J. B. Dayton to Mary R. Stewart.

In Sacramento, Feb. 17th, Charles I. Ringgold to Elizabeth M. Hastings.

In Sacramento, Nov. 28th, 1858, by Rev. Mr. Shuck, Dr. W. W. Light to E. W. Webber.

In Stockton, Feb. 14th, R. B. Lane to Jennie Hodgkins.

At Placerville, January 15th, Felix Mulli to Magdalena Sieber.

At Shasta, February 13th, William D. Fair to Laura A. Grayson.

At Addison, New York, Jan. 12th, David B. Winton, formerly of Alameda county, Cal., to Frances J. Gillet.

DIED.

In this city, Feb. 22d, Major Archibald Woods, aged 75 years.

In this city, Feb. 16th, of consumption, Charles J. Johnson, a native of Ohio, aged 55 years.

In this city, February 17th, Mrs. Mary E. Grant, wife of Lewis T. Grant, aged 17 years.

At Horsetown, Shasta county, Feb. 9th, B. S. Pendleton, formerly of Litchfield, Conn., aged 32 years.

At Alameda, Feb. 10th, Louisa, wife of H. A. Mattox, aged 32 years, late of Wisconsin.

At Slabtown, Amador county, February 8th, George W. Bodge, aged 36 years, formerly of Maine.

At El Dorado, Feb. 12, Buel S. Moon, aged 26 years and 10 months, a native of Ohio.

On board the ship Visurgis, at sea, Nov. 18th, Calvin Pratt, of Canton, Mass., of consumption.

On board the ship Visurgis, at sea, Nov. 28th, Martha, wife of Chas. E. Bunting, aged 25 years, of consumption.

Weekly Review of the Market.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 23d, 1859.

Flour is quiet and tending downward, under the influence of large quantity of Eastern offering; Gallego and Haxall worth $9 75; Domestic ranges at $8 50@$10, as to brand. Wheat dull at 2¼@2⅜c, for milling. Barley dull at $1 40. Oats firm, and 2⅜ asked for choice. Potatoes have advanced: choice jobbing at 2½c. Provisions are active and firm. Sales of Clear Pork in bbls from first hands at $27; hf do at $14—now held at $14 50. Mess Pork is worth $23@$24. Bacon selling to-day to jobbers at $15. Billings' Hams last sale at 19½c, and brined at 14c. Lard very firm; 18c asked for Jewell, Harrison & Co's in 10-lb tins, and 17c for kegs. Good to choice Butter selling at 26@3c. Carolina rice is steady at 6c; first quality China 4¼@4 3-8c. Sugars are firm; no Crushed can be had under 12½c, and China No 1 firmly held at 9¼@9 3-8. New Orleans is worth 9¼@10½; Muscovado, 9@9½c. Dried Apples are steady at 12½@13c, and few in market. Mackerel in demand at $3 25 for kits, and $10 50@$10 75 for hf bbls No 1. Codfish scarce and high; last sales from first hands at 11c. Nails are selling by the invoice at 4¼c. Oils are quiet; Lard selling at $1 15; Linseed held at $1 50; China Nut, $1 10@$1 15. Nothing has been done in Coffee from importers' hands for some time; Rio is held at 18¼c, and Java at 20@22c. Adamantine Candles are very quiet; we quote them nominal at 28@31c. There has been little demand from the Country latterly for Lumber: Fencing is jobbing at $27 50@$30; Joist and Scantling at $25@$27; Shingles at $4 50@$4 75, and Laths at $6. Spirits Turpentine are quiet at 80c—last sale, but little can be bought for that figure.

CLOSING OUT!
Without Regard to Cost.

THE NOISY CARRIER
BOOK & STATIONERY COMPANY,
Having decided to
CLOSE UP THEIR OLD AFFAIRS
AS SOON AS POSSIBLE,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK
—OF—
BOOKS, STATIONERY,
CHEAP PUBLICATIONS,
PORTE-MONNAIES,
GOLD PENS,
STENCIL LETTERS, STAMPS,
ETC., ETC., ETC.,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
As they are determined to wind up as soon as possible, and save expense.
EVERY ONE SHOULD
Come and See Us
At once, and be satisfied that
WE ARE IN EARNEST.
CHAS. P. KIMBALL, President.
feb24-1mo

MARK YOUR CLOTHING!
TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 99 Washington street, (Spiers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.
Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [feb24-tf

Friends of Humanity!—To you (always disposed to aid the suffering) it may appear incredible, after in vain trying all the "wonderful" medicines of the day, that one application externally, and a few drops taken internally, of my (genuine) "ELECTRIC OIL," will so very suddenly relieve the sufferer from the most violent pains; yet it is a fact, as testified to by good men and good women, whose names are at my office.
Not any have used it without deriving some special benefit within an hour, and many are they who have been perfectly cured of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal and Bronchial Complaints, Croup, Tic Doloreux, Cramps, Felons, Piles, Sprains and Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Swelled Glands and Stiff Joints, Scrofula and Erysipelas, Sore Nipples and Swelled Breast, Salt Rheum and Cankers in the Mouth or stomach, Eruptions and all kinds of Sores, (Headache and Toothache in five to ten minutes;) also, Chilblains and Sore or Tender Feet. It will be seen that I do no profess to cure everything, but only a certain class of complaints—all of which are curable on simple Electric and Chemical principles, through the affinities of my "Electric Oil" and the Nervo-vital Fluid of the human body.
The modus operandi of progressing and ever changeable Rheumatic pain, is imperfectly understood by mankind, whether its location is the membrane or covering of the nerves, inflamed by derangement, (like the coating of an inflamed stomach,) or some disturbance of the electric fluid itself; certain it is that my "Electric Oil" is readily absorbed into, if it does not actually supply a needed deficiency in, and equalize the circulation of that great principle of human organization.
After trying everything else, give my ELECTRIC OIL one simple trial.
Prof. CHAS. DE GRATH, Philadelphia.
Sold by Druggists everywhere, and by PARK & WHITE, Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.
jan20

The wide reputation which Dr. J. Hostetter's "Stomach Bitters" have attained during the past year bespeaks its excellence in a more forcible manner than any words which we can offer. It renovates, purifies, and strengthens the system, and aids the stomach in the performance of its functions. It is regarded on all sides as a sovereign specific, and, therefore, to procure it in the best possible way, should be the object of the public. We commend it with more than usual zeal and confidence, believing and knowing, as we do, that it stands foremost of the many preparations of the day, for imparting strength, vigor and tone to the system, and possessing the curative powers for all similar diseases arising from a disordered stomach. In the most severe cases of cramp, diarrhoea, and weakness in the stomach, the "Bitters" have been rigidly tested, and always with the greatest success.
As a Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters are most delightful, especially before meals.
Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Hotels throughout the United States.
CAUTION:—The genuine are put up in full quart bottles, with the name "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the glass, also stamped on the cap covering the cork, with the autograph of "Hostetter & Smith" on the label. We give this caution in order that persons may not be deceived by any of the numerous counterfeits and imitations now in market.
PARK & WHITE, Sole Agents for the Pacific Coast, 132 Washington street, opposite the Market, San Francisco.
jan20

CATALOGUE OF GOODS
FOR SALE BY
ELLIOT & BELL,
Corner of California and Montgomery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Staple Groceries.
COFFEE.—Java, Mocha, Rio, Costa Rica, Sandwich Island, Manilla; Do. Ground, Chartres' and Bovee's; Do. Ground Pure Java, Elliot & Co's brand.
SUGAR.—Loaf, Crushed and powdered in bbls., half bbls., boxes, and by the pound; Do. Yellow Refined, Coffee Crushed, China, and Sandwich Island.
SYRUP.—East Boston, San Francisco Sugar House, and Golden Syrup, by the barrel, keg of eight gallons, five gallons, or by the single gallon; Do. Sandwich Island Molasses.
TEA.—Fine Young Hyson, Common ditto, Fine Gunpowder and Imperial, Extra Superior Hyson, Ooloong, Souchong, Pouchong, Congo, and Breakfast Teas. N. B. Black Teas in great variety, to suit all tastes, the price being no guide as to the choice of different tea drinkers.

Provisions.
Beans, Beef, Smoked, Bacon, Butter, California fresh in rolls or tins, Butter, Goshen, in tubs or firkins, Cracked Wheat, Codfish, Crackers, Soda, Sugar, Pic-Nic, and Ginger, Farina Crackers and Jenny Lind Cakes, Corn Meal, Corn Starch, Cheese, of New York or California, do. Swiss or Sap Sago, Eggs,
Flour, Superfine and Extra, do. Buckwheat, Farina and Arrow Root, Hams, Billing's & Barbers, Herrings, in tins, Hominy, coarse and fine, Lard, Maccaroni, Mince Meat in Jars, Mackerel, in 1-2 bbls. or kitts, Oat Meal, Peas, Split, Pork, Pearl Barley, Rice, whole or ground, Salt, in boxes or bags, Sago, Tapioca, Tongues, Smoked, Vermicelli.

Fruits, etc.
Apple, dried, do. fresh in cans or bottles, Almonds, Assorted French preserved fruits, Assorted American do, Barberry Sauce, Cherries, preserved or fresh in cans or bottles, Citron, dried or preserved, Currants, Zante, do. Pie Fruit, Currant Jelly, English and American, Chow Chow, Chinese Preserved Ginger, Canary Seed, Dried Peaches, New York and Chile, Figs, Honey, in cans,
Jams and Jellies, all kinds of English and American; pints and quarts of glass, and 1-lb. and 2-lb. tins and pots, Lemon and Orange Peel, Limes, Pie Fruits, assorted, by the bottle or dozen bottles, English or American, Prunes, in fancy boxes or by the pound, Quinces, Preserved, Pine Apple, in tin, Raisins, Malaga or Sultana, Raspberries and Raspberry Jam, Strawberries, Jelly and Jam, Tamarinds, in glass, Tomatoes, Whortleberries, Walnuts.

Spices, etc.
Allspice, whole or ground, Broma, Currie Powder, Cayenne Pepper, Caraway Seed, Cream Tartar, Cloves, whole or ground, Cinnamon, whole or ground, Chocolate, Prepared Cocoa, Cocoa Shells, Cracked Cocoa, Burnett's and Preston & Merrill's flavoring Extracts of Lemon, Rose, Vanilla, Celery, Nutmeg, Peach, Orange, &c. Ginger, Hops,
Irish Moss, Isinglass, Mustard, French in oil, do English, dry, do California, do. Mace, whole or ground, Nutmeg, whole or ground, Olive Oil, Pepper, whole or ground, Saleratus, Sage, Thyme and Majoram, Super Carbonate Soda, Worcestershire and all other English Sauces, Gelatine, Yeast Powder, Donnelly's, Preston & Merrill's and Andrews'.

Pickles, Preserved Meats, etc.
Anchovies, Capers, Catsup, Tomato, Walnut and Mushroom, Corn, in cans, Clams, do. Chicken, do. English Pickles, Mixed Vegetables, Cauliflower, Onions, Walnuts and Piccalilly, Lime Juice, Lobster, do Olives, French and Spanish, Oysters, Pickled, Spiced and ...
various other brands, Pickled Cucumbers, English, American and Californian, Potted Tongue, Hams, &c., by Batty & Co. Pepper Sauce, Sardines, Tomatoes, Vinegar, pure Cider, do imitation do. do from pure Los Angeles Wine, do from English Malt for table.

Oils, Candles, etc.
Alcohol, Burning Fluid, Candles, Patent Sperm, Pure Sperm, Chemical, Chrystaline, best Adamantine and Common, in boxes, cartoons and by the pound, Oils, Sperm, Whale, China Nut Lard and Mustard.

House-Keepers' Utensils, etc.
Brooms, Whisks, Brushes, for blacking, scrubbing and dusting, Buckets or Pails, Baskets, Boards, wash, Boxes in nests for house stores, Backing, for stoves or boots, Bread Boards, Bread Bowls, Butter Prints, Bath Brick, Bean Pots, Butter Pots, Coffee Mills, Clothes Pins, Clothes Lines, Cans for oils, syrups, &c. Demijohns, Jugs,
Indigo, Fig Blue and French Ball Blue, Mops, Matches, Mincing Knives, Mats, Preserve Jars, Potato Mashers, Rolling Pins, Soap, Chemical Olive, California Brown, Eastern Pale and Brown, English White, Castile and Windsor, Starch, California, Kingsford's Silver Gloss and Glenfield, Sal Soda, Sieves, Iron and Brass, Tubs of all sizes, Wash Boards.
Orders from the country will be carefully filled, and goods guaranteed to be satisfactory.
Prices at retail as low as any dealers will retail at.
Prices by the package or at wholesale as low as the lowest Front street prices. feb3-3m

FRESH SEEDS
(Warranted of the Growth of 1858,)
RAISED BY THE BEST CULTIVATORS IN THE EASTERN STATES AND EUROPE.
Garden, Field, Flower Seeds;
[illegible]
Hungarian Grass.
BEETS, 8 varieties. ONION, 4 varieties. CARROTS, 5 varieties. CABBAGE, 20 varieties. CUCUMBER, 8 varieties. RADISH, 10 varieties. CAULIFLOWER, 4 varieties. LETTUCE, 15 varieties. MELONS, [illegible] varieties. SQUASH, [illegible] varieties. TOMATOES, 8 varieties. TURNIP, [illegible] varieties.
KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS. RED TOP. WHITE DUTCH CLOVER. RED CLOVER. HERDS GRASS. LAWN GRASS. SAINFOIN GRASS. BEANS. PEAS. PUMPKINS. PEPPERS. CELERY.
Together with other varieties too numerous to mention. Catalogues furnished on application.
Dutch Bulbous Roots.
Jerusalem Artichoke.
Top Onion, etc. etc. etc.
For sale by C. L. KELLOGG & Co., NEW YORK SEED WAREHOUSE, 111 Sansome st., San Francisco. feb 24-tf

ROOMS TO LET.
ROOMS TO LET, WITHOUT BOARD, IN a central part of the City. Enquire at this office. Feb. 24th

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS,
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
San Francisco.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.
All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. H. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD, Proprietors. nol8-6m

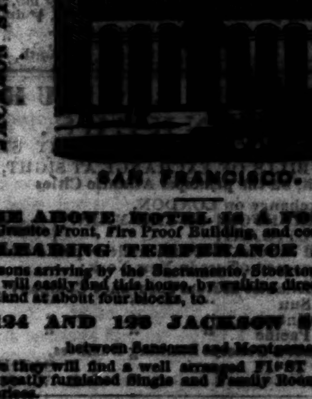
G. J. ROBERTSON. HUGH SAYERS.
SAYERS & ROBERTSON,
DEALERS IN
Wood, Coal, &c.
Corner of Davis and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-3m

REMEMBER THIS
NICHOLS & RAMAGE
OF THE
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
147 WASHINGTON STREET,
MONTGOMERY BLOCK,
Have the Finest, Cheapest, most Fashionable and Elegant
FITTING READY MADE CLOTHING
IN SAN FRANCISCO.
The principal part of their Goods are manufactured to their order and no PAINS or COST is spared in getting them up so they will NEVER FAIL TO SUIT.
Garments of all Kinds
Made to order by them in New York, and returns made in two months.
dec9 3mo

WM. F. LYON. ISAAC M. MERRILL.
WM. F. LYON & CO.,
52 Clay st., bet. Front and Davis,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
California & Oregon Produce,
GRAIN, FLOUR, BUTTER,
Cheese, Eggs, Bacon, Wool, Poultry, &c.
jan13 1 year

PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES,
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
—AND—
PROPRIETOR OF
The U. S. Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO'S STAGES
For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.
Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.
At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

"QUAKER CITY"
SEWING MACHINES.
THE TIME HAS AT LAST ARRIVED when a good and reliable Machine may be obtained at a FAIR and REASONABLE PRICE. The "QUAKER CITY" machine works with two threads directly from the original spools, makes the best stich ever made by machinery, and is capable of making beautiful plain or ornamental embroidery. These machines work equally well on fine or coarse fabric and leather. They are more simple in construction, less liable to get out of order than any other, and can be successfully worked by any child twelve years of age who will follow the few printed directions that accompany each machine.
There are two sizes of the "QUAKER CITY" machine, one for family use and one for manufacturing, either of which is capable of doing as good work as any machine yet invented. They are sold for less than one-half the price demanded for any other first class machine, and will be kept in repair one year free of charge. These machines are on exhibition and sale at No. 86 Montgomery street, (Corner of California,)
C. F. MARWEDEL, Optician.
SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
AGENTS WANTED for the different Counties of California and Oregon, by HOWLETT & CO., Proprietors of Patent for Pacific Coast.
jan27-3m

TREMONT HOUSE.
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN


MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.
SAN FRANCISCO.
THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to
124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery.
Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 27 and 29 Pacific Street.
STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETTER board for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.
Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.
A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.
feb8-1y F. E. WEYGANT.

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS.
CHRONICLES OF THE BASTILE.
The Indian Rebellion, by Duff.
The Unity of Mankind, by Cabell.
The Power of Prayer, by Prime.
Murdock's Translation of Syriac Testament.
Murdock's Mosheim's Church History.
Practical Sermons, by N. W. Taylor.
Alexander's Discourses.
Theology of Christian Experience, by Armstrong.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Whewell's History of Inductive Sciences.
Lewes' Biographical History of Philosophy.
[illegible]
[illegible]
Sprague's Annals of American Pulpit, 5 vols.
The World of Mind, by Isaac Taylor.
Hamilton's History of United States, &c. &c.
For sale by ALLEN & SPIER, Union Bookstore, [illegible] Clay st.
feb10-3m

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE
TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,
WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAM SHIP COMPANY,
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT.
[illegible]
DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF.
THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP
[illegible]
J. T. WATKINS, Esq. ......Commander,
Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,
On Saturday, March 5th, 1859,
At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.
Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are landed on their arrival at Panama upon the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately,
ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL
Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.
The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized Agents to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.
Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be presented to their agent at Aspinwall, for registry and exchange, as they will not otherwise be available.
Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,
FRIDAY, MARCH, 4TH.
No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of
MARCH 4TH.
And a written order must be procured at the Company office for its shipment.
For freight or passage, apply to FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
jan28 Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

FOR NEW ORLEANS,
VIA
ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.
THROUGH IN FIFTEEN DAYS!
Carrying the United States Mail
ARRANGEMENTS HAVING BEEN MADE with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for the transportation of Freight and Passengers from San Francisco to Ventosa. Conveyances will hereafter leave Ventosa regularly, on the Arrival of said Company's vessels, on or about the 15th and 30th of each month, for Suchil, connecting there with the Company's new and beautiful light draught steamer "Suchil," down the Coatzacoalcos River, to Minatitlan, and the fast and favorite side-wheel Steamship
QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, ...Commander,
WILL LEAVE
MINATITLAN FOR NEW ORLEANS
With the California Mails and Passengers, on or about the 2d and 17th of each month.
For Freight or Passage from Ventosa to New Orleans, apply at the Agency of the Louisiana Tehuantepec Company, southeast corner of Montgomery and Jackson streets.
LUCIEN HERMAN, Agent.
San Francisco, Nov. 15th, 1858. dec5 tf

ON THE TWENTIETH OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S. F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few Scholars will be taken into their family and provided with a School and a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.
dec2 ROB'T McCULLOCH

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen.
NINTH SESSION OPENS JANUARY 6;
Closes June 2, 1859.
DR. W. GROVE DEAL, Principal and Teacher of Natural and Moral Sciences.
P. M. DUNDON, Prof. Classics, Mathematics, French, and Rhetoric.
MRS. MINNIE M. CROWELL, Assistant, Female Department, Drawing, &c.
MARCELLUS S. DEAL, Assistant, Male Department.
MISS EMMA A. CARTER, Music.
MISS MATTIE J. HUGHES, Ornamental Branches.
Address Dr. W. Grove Deal, Alameda, or San Francisco.
dec30-5m

D. C. DOLSON,
DEALER IN
FRESH & SALT FISH,
STALLS, Nos. 29 AND 30,
New World Market,
SAN FRANCISCO.
N. B.—Shipping, Restaurants and Hotels, supplied at the shortest notice, at wholesale prices. [jan27

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY
FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF
CONSUMPTION!
AND ALL ITS INCIPIENT SYMPTOMS,
SUCH AS
Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Croup, Influenza, Bleeding of the Lungs, Liver Affections, Pains in the Breast or Side, Night Sweats, Phthisic, Inflammation of Lungs and Throat, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all Bronchial Affections.
BE CAUTIOUS.—As there are many COUNTERFEITS, look well at the signature before purchasing; take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M.D., Philadelphia," and "Sanford and Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.
Park & White are the only Agents to whom all orders should be addressed.
ALSO,
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS
—OF—
ALL VALUABLE PATENT MEDICINES, WARRANTED GENUINE.
132 Washington street, opposite the Market,
jan20 San Francisco.

CIRCULAR
TO THE
Fruit Growers, Gardeners
—AND—
Citizens of California and Oregon.
THE UNDERSIGNED, KNOWN IN THIS COMMUNITY for several years past, as a Nurseryman and Fruit Grower, having made arrangements with several of the most reliable Nurserymen and Gardeners of this State, for a supply of their choicest productions, has opened a Depot in this city for their sale at
Nos. 112 and 114 FRONT STREET,
Two Doors North of Washington,
Also at 95 D St., above 3d, Marysville, in charge of Mr. Geo. Lewis,
Where he will continue to keep, during the planting season, a large stock and complete assortment of
FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES
Ornamental Shrubs; Hardy and Green House Plants; Fresh Garden and Flower Seeds; Grape Vines, Blackberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, &c.
And in fact, every desirable article to be obtained in this branch of trade. In the present incipient stage of many of our Nurseries, the want, at a central point, of an establishment of the kind above named, where miscellaneous orders can be correctly and promptly filled, and whose trees of an advanced age can be had, is too apparent to require comment.
He has therefore entered upon the duties of supplying this want, hoping by close application to business and unremitting efforts to please, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.
[illegible]
San Francisco, Dec. 10, 1858.

CAPT. GEO. GARWOOD. S. AMBROSE.
GARWOOD & AMBROSE,
MERCHANT STREET MARKET,
MERCHANT ST., 46,
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHIPPING, RESTAURANTS & FAMILIES
Supplied with the Choicest Meats and Vegetables.
Marketing delivered in any part of the City or Environs, free of charge.
CORNED BEEF BY THE BARREL.

HILLMAN'S
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 86 and 88 Davis Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOCATED near the [illegible] Landing, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.
The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.
This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.
The continued support of a liberal generous public is solicited.
L. HILLMAN, ...Proprietor.

Original Defective

Vine in Ione Valley.

"When Americans first became acquainted with the California, or Mission grape, its decided superiority over the native grapes of the Atlantic States and the comparative ease with which it could be procured for propagation, and the fact that very good wine could be made from it, induced nearly all of our early grape growers to propagate largely from this variety. This grape grown in the open air, was found quite equal and indeed superior to many of the European varieties raised at the East, under glass with artificial heat. This led many to suppose that it must necessarily be either a greatly superior fruit to the European varieties, or had become so perfectly acclimated, as to be adapted to open field culture.

Every year's experience, however, is proving that there is a mistake here, and on more points than one. In the first place the Mission grape, is but a foreign variety and not American—though called the California grape. Secondly, experience has already taught us that very many other foreign varieties succeed equally well, are even more hardy, and will make better wine. The fact that the Mission grape is less hardy than almost any of the European varieties, is the experience of grape growers in numerous localities throughout the State, during the last two years; and the vineyard culturist would do well not to confine himself so entirely to this variety as many have done.

The best mode of treatment of the Mission grape, to secure it against early autumn or winter frosts, is that which will best promote the early and full maturity of the new wood; and one of the best of the few practices in aid of this object, is to permit the vines to make all the growth they will, after the fruit has set. The further the juices of the vine have to go to reach the terminal buds, or newly forming shoots, and consequently, the further their return, the better elaborated and fitted such juices are, for forming matured wood. The further you can get the soft and immature portions of the growing shoot, from that which you wish to be fully ripened, the better.

Another plan is to adopt a system of winter pruning, quite at variance with the one generally adopted by European culturists. Instead of the close, short, spur system, leave three or four times the amount of bearing wood. The product of fruit will be greater, and instead of the vine expending its energies in the continued formation of new wood till frosts occur, its strength will be directed more to the maturity of the fruit; as a consequence the wood earlier ceases to grow than it otherwise would, which will give it time to ripen and harden. If your vines are artificially irrigated, the supply of water should cease after the grapes have attained their full size, and begin to take color; this practice tends not only to an early maturity of the wood, but to the fullest perfection of the fruit. If neither of these modes secures the object, we would recommend the early substitution of other and better varieties."

Stock Raising.

In talking with stock growers, one is forcibly struck with the desire universally expressed to increase the number in their herds, without regard to the quality, quantity seeming to be the desideratum. This eagerness to multiply is to be regretted. It is accomplished generally with little or no forecast, as to ability to provide adequate supplies of food. Indeed, stock raisers seem to ignore the fact that most of the large rich valleys, where the old Spanish herds grazed unrestricted, are now subjected to the dominion of the plow, thereby depriving them of those sources of abundant forage, and compelling their stock to scatter over the hills, or take up with the herbage found on plains unfit for cultivation. In many parts of the State, there is such an excess of stock over the area of range, that the most nutritious grasses are swept clean to the ground before they mature the seed; this, to a great extent, has exterminated all that is suitable for food, thereby giving to the mustard and noxious weeds full scope for multiplication.

All admit that the range is becoming more limited, and the grasses of a degenerated character over large sections of the State; this induces the necessity of immediate attention to the cultivation of substitutes. Much can be accomplished by the planting of annuals; such as the cereals, Chinese sugar cane and root crops; but they afford no adequate relief, except for the dairy; because, for extensive feeding we must rely on perennials; which, besides being grazed a portion of the year, afford an annual hay crop. Of all cultivated grasses, none promise so well as alfalfa or Chili clover, as it is possessed of a tap-root which penetrates to a great depth; in fact it goes down to permanent moisture.

This plant, possessing great tenacity of life, is easily produced and soon takes entire possession of the land. Severe grazing and frequent mowing does not injure this clover in the least, but makes its roots increase in size by forcing out a greater number of shoots from the stool, the root being full of eyes for some distance below the surface of the ground. Into many of the cities of the west coast of South America, large quantities of alfalfa are daily brought on the backs of mules in a half cured or wilted state, horses seeming to like it best in that condition.—*Cal. Culturist.*

SOLECISM IN MANNERS.—There are but few things more disagreeable than to be kept waiting in a drawing room or library when you have come to pay a visit to the lady of the house. To be kept waiting indicates either your call is intrusive, the lady is not acquainted with the rules of good breeding, that you are upon such an intimate footing that any liberty can be taken with you, or that an elaborate array is absolutely essential to the hostess being at all presentable. This evil prevails to a disagreeable extent, and its prevalence manifests a degree of carelessness in domestic dress which is worthy of all reprehension. It is presumed that a lady is always neat, and derives no additional succor from the circumstances of the toilet. She should, therefore, on the announcement of the presence of visitors in the drawing room, hasten to receive them in the same attire in which she appears in her family circle, and by the readiness of her reception evince its cordiality and welcome. A delay of a quarter of an hour should be taken as a tacit hint that a repetition of the call will be construed into a decided and most unequivocal affront.

PITT AND WILBERFORCE ON GAMBLING.—The far-famed William Pitt was, in early life fond of gaming; the passion increased with his years; he knew he must at once master the passion, or the passion would master him. He made a firm resolve that he would never play at a game of hazard. He could make such a resolution, he could keep it. His subsequent eminence was the fruit of that power.

William Wilberforce, in his earlier days, like most young men of his rank and age, loved the excitement of places of hazard. He was one night persuaded to keep the faro bank. He saw the ruin of the vice of gaming as he never saw it before. He was appalled at what he beheld. Sitting amid gaming, ruin and despair, he took the resolution that he would never again enter a gaming house. He changed his company with the change of his conduct, and subsequently became one of the most distinguished Englishmen of his age.

CRIME IN N. Y. CITY AND VICINITY.—The first annual report of the Metropolitan Police states that the total number of arrests has been 60,865, of which 49,410 were for offences against the person, and 11,455 were offences against property. Included in these were 15,001 for intoxication without disorderly conduct, 2,918 for vagrancy, 2,170 for violating corporation ordinances, and others to the amount of 18,718, which should be deducted from the number of arrests for absolute crime, reducing the total to 32,147. Of those arrested, 30,065 were natives of Ireland, 10,108 of the United States, 5,932 of Germany, 2,598 of England, 886 of Scotland. The amount of property reported to have been stolen is $134,447 78, of which $83,342 47 was recovered.

A Cardinal's Fast.

A correspondent of the London *Times* furnishes that journal the official list of the dishes and courses at a public dinner given to Cardinal Wiseman at Dundalk, on a Friday in September last, when it was his duty to "appear unto men to fast." The bill of fare of "this severely mortifying feast" is thus translated by the *Catholic Layman.*

Soups.—Oyster soup, vegetable soup.

Fish.—Salmon plain boiled, salmon pickled with fish sauce, salmon fit for an admiral, salmon in Saxon fish sauce, salmon done with cream and bread crumbs, salmon spiced; sole done with bread crumbs, sole in the Italian fashion, sole plain fried, sole in Colbert's fashion, fillet of sole done in fish sauce, fillet of sole done with bread crumbs, fillet of sole done in hotel style, fillet of sole done in the Dutch fashion, filet of sole with oyster sauce; whiting fried in bread crumbs, whiting broiled in hotel style, fillets of whiting fried,; Dublin bay haddock in the good woman style, Dublin bay haddock baked, haddock in hotel style, fillets of haddock in hotel style, fillets of haddock in St. Paul's style; cutlets of lobster; scolloped oysters, oysters done with bread crumbs.

Between Courses.—Puff pastry of oysters, puff pastry of lobsters, and lobster fritters.

Second Service.—Lobster dressed, oysters in bread crumbs, lobster sallad, cream of vanille, Charlotte Russ Pudding, thin pastry in leaves, Parisian almond cake, surprised ham, raspberry tarts, apple tarts, hot pudding, pastries, iced pudding, fruit, cakes, biscuits, etc.

Furnished by T. A. Polson, confectioner, Dublin.

If, (says "J. C.") this be a Cardinal's fast, pray, sir, tell us what must be a Cardinal's feast.

Third and Fourth Generations.

From a Clinical Lecture delivered at the Augusta City Hospital, by L. A. Dugas, M.D.

"Well, Gentleman, what is true with regard to the influence of intemperance upon the first drunken parent, becomes most painfully so if the offspring himself follow the example of his father, and become a drunken parent.—The issue of this second generation of drunkards, will, in all probability, be few in number and their stamina will be so much impaired, that it will be with the utmost difficulty that any of them can reach maturity. Let us follow this third generation, and if it, perchance, also take to the bottle, it will be the last of that family, for I do not hesitate to proclaim it as a law of almost universal applicability, that *three successive generations of drunkards leave no issue!* The third generation may have children, but none of these will be reared to manhood.

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Blacksmiths, ℔ diem,	$4,00@5,00	Limeburners, ℔ mo,	40,0 @50,00
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Brass Founders, "	4,00@5,00	Lumbermen ℔ mo,	35,00@50,00
Boiler Makers, "	5,00@6,00	Millwrights, ℔ diem,	5,00@8,00
Boat Builders "	5,00@6,00	Metal turners, ℔ diem,	3,50@5,00
Ballast Men, "	2,25@3,00	Marble cutters and polishers, ℔ diem,	2,00@5,00
Bricklayers, "	5,00@7,00	Millers, "	4,0 @6,00
Bookbinders, "	3,50@6,00	Mattress mk'rs ℔ mo,	40,0 @50,00
do Folders, "	2,00@3,00	Mates of vessels, "	50,00@100,00
Brickmakers, ℔ mo.	40,00@75,00	Mill sawyers and planers, ℔ month,	50,00@75,00
Brickburners, "	50,00@75,00	Plumbers, ℔ diem,	5,00@6,00
Bakers, "	40,00@75,00	Pump makers. "	3,50@5,00
Barbers, "	50,00@100,00	Pile drivers, "	5,00@—
Butchers, "	60,00@100,00	Painters, house, "	3,00@5,00
Cheesemakers "	35,00@75,00	do sign, gold, @ foot,	30@ 60
Choppers, "	40,00@60,00	do do plain, "	35@ 45
Coachmen, "	35,00@50,00	Pilots, ℔ mo,	—@150,00
Coppersmiths, ℔ diem	4,00@5,00	Porters, "	30,00@100,00
Carpenters, "	5,00@6,00	Printers, ℔ 1000 ems,	—@ 75
do Ship, "	5,00@6,00	Riggers, ℔ diem,	5,00@6,00
Caulkers, "	6,00@7,00	Shipsmiths, "	5,00@6,00
Carriage makers "	3,00@5,00	do helpers "	2,00@4,00
Coopers, "	4,00@5,00	Sailmakers "	5,00@6,00
Cartmen, "	2,50@3,5	Stevedores, "	5,00@6,00
Chasers, "	7,00@10,00	Stone masons "	4,00@5,00
Cooks, ℔ month,	40,00@85,00	Shoemakers, "	2,00@3,00
Coal Heavers, "	—@75,00	Stewards, ℔ month,	60,00@80,00
Chambermaids, "	25,00@30,00	Seamen, ℔ month,	30@—
Day laborers, ℔ diem,	2,00@3,00	Seamen, coastwise, ℔ month,	—@45 00
Deck hands, (riv. nav.) ℔ month,	40,00@50,00	Shoemakers, "	—@80,00
Draymen, "	—@75,00	Servant girls, "	20,00@40,00
Engineers, "	125,00@150,00	Tin workers, ℔ diem,	—@5,00
Finishers, ℔ diem,	4,00@5,00	Tin Roofers, "	3,00@5,00
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Firemen, ℔ mo,	50,00@60,00	Taylors, ℔ diem,	4,00@5,00
Gardeners, "	35,00@60,00	Upholsterers, ℔ mo,	80,00@150,00
Granite dressers, ℔ dm	3,00@5,00	Woodsawyers, ℔ dm.,	3,00@4,00
Hodmen, "	2,00@3,00	Wheelwrights, "	4,0 @5,00
Hatters, ℔ week,	30,00@40,00	Watchmakers, "	5,00@—,00
Harness m'krs, ℔ dm,	3,00@4,00	Waiters, ℔ month,	30,00@50,00
Hostlers, ℔ month,	30,00@50,00		
Jewelers, ℔ diem,	4,00@5,00		
Locksmiths, "	3,00@5,00		

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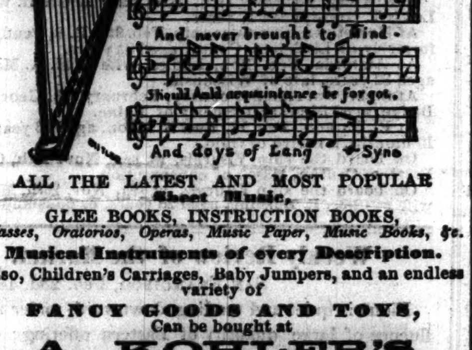

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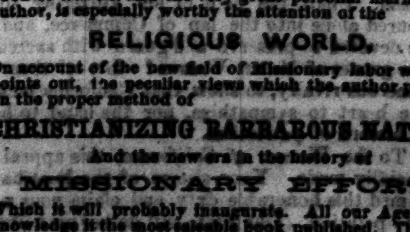

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